BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1842. No. 8641

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by Messrs. TULLOH and Co.
Madras, by Messrs. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE

AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE,

A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.

PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.

Courier Office, 14th June, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 14th June 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 14th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Barque *Mary*, 324 Tons Register, H. TREHERNE, H. C. S. Commander, will sail immediately, and has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 14th June, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The A. I Ship *Robert Benn*, A. RITCHIE, Commander, having only a few hundred Bales disengaged, will have quick despatch—For freight or passage, carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 14th June 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Ward Chipman*, of 685 Tons Register, Captain BILTON, will sail early for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Row, 14th June 1842.

FOR THE MAURITIUS.—The fast sailing Barque *Adele*, of 200 Tons burthen, Captain CASSMIER to sail with all despatch.—For freight and Passage, apply to

Messrs. SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 14th June 1842.

FOR COLOMBO.—The New British built Ship *George Armstrong*, J. JONES, Commander, will sail on the 16th instant. For Freight of Specie or Passage, apply to

MACVICAR BURN AND CO.

Rampart Row, 14th June 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER The A. I. Ship PHILOPONTOS, 629 Tons Register, WM. RAMSAY, Commander. Apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 14th June 1842.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held in the Bank's office in the Fort on Thursday the 23d Instant at 12 o'clock at noon for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of C. Morgan Esq. resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. CARGILL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th June 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines, just imported per "*Josephine*," from Bourdeaux, which are confidently recommended, viz:

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality	Rs. 45	℔ doz
Claret "Latour" from Dunkin.....	" 20	"
Do. "St. Estephe" ditto.....	" 18	"
Do. "Medoc" ditto	" 15	"
Brandy, pale straw colour, ditto....	" 16	"

Nesbit Row, 14th June 1842. FRITH AND Co.

ALSO at the Godowns of the undersigned;

Claret "Clossmann's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied wine.....@	20 Rs.	per doz.
Old Port wine from "Day" and other houses.....@	18 @ 24	"
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from.....@	18 @ 26	"
Brown Stout, ex "Bombay".. ..@	Rs. 7	℔ doz.
Guiness' Stout just arrived.....@	" 8	"
Graham's Geneva.....@	" 15	"
Hock and Moselle of choice quality@	37	"

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to, as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Row, 14th June 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts.....	Rs 800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at	26 Rs. per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port.....	24 " "
2d Growth Claret.....	25 " "

Bombay, 14th June 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.....	Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry.....	at 22 Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine.....	22 " "

FRITH AND Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Govt.

ON SALE at Messrs. FRITH AND Co.'s Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.

Nesbit Row, 14th June 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT

STOLEN a GOLD WATCH, double case, No. 1578, by *Just* and *Laud* of London, any person giving information leading to the discovery of the same, will receive a suitable reward on application to

Messrs. FRITH AND CO.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts.....@	Rs 650	
Hhds.....	" 350	
Quarter Casks..	" 170	
Quart Bottles..	" 18 to 24	℔ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts.....@	Rs 620	
Hhds..	" 320	
Quarter Cask	" 160	

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at	Rs. 24	per Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart.....	" 20	per do.
Sparkling Champagne..	" 45	per do.
Brandy in Quart..	" 12	per do.

MADEIRA WINE.

Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, received ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, at Rupees 300 and 150.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.

Rampart Row, 14th June 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 15th June 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and CO. will submit to Public sale, at their Rooms, the following choice assortment of Goods, viz. Waistcoating, striped and plain Muslin, Bishops' Lawn, Scotch Cambric, Black Silk and Satin Stocks, Brown Holland, Superfine Brown Cotton Socks, Ladies Worked and plain Socking, &c. &c. At 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriages offering; after which, a quantity of Champagne, Hock and Claret and a few Casks of rejected Beer.

CAPE GARDEN SEEDS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale, a small assortment of the above, quite fresh, comprising Knoll Kole, Cabbage, &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO have always on hand, a variety of Guns and Pistols, by various makers, viz. Manton, Lacy, Knock, Parker and Mortimer.

Also a choice assortment of Jewellery and Watches, from first rate makers.

DELHI PAINTINGS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO have just received a fresh assortment of the above, comprising Necklaces, Brooches, Earrings, &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a set of Brass mounted four in hand Harness, and 2 Whips.

WRECK OF THE SHIP "CORNWALLIS."

BY ORDER OF THE AGENTS OF THE UNDERWRITERS will be sold by Public Auction at an early date the Hull of the *Cornwallis* with her Anchors, Cables, Knees, &c. &c. as she now lies wreck off the Apollo Pier whatever of the Cargo may remain to be removed by the parties interested.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 20th instant at their Rooms, the Household Furniture &c. consisting of Couches, Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Presses, a Square Pianoforte, by *Broadwood*, Plated and Queen's Ware, Hanging, Argand, and Vase Lamps, also the Effects of an Officer deceased, consisting of a pair of Double Barrel Pistols, by *Mills*, a Double Barrel Gun, Cavalry appointments, Wearing Apparel, &c.

At 12 o'clock, a Shigram with Horse and Harness.

Bombay, 14th June 1842.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday next the 14th Inst., at the Godowns of Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*, under the office of Messrs. *Cursetjee Cowasjee and Co.* Bell Lane.

199 Bales Cotton Mule and Water Twist landed from the Ship *Geo. Armstrong* from Liverpool all more or less damaged by sea water. For further particulars apply to Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*, or Messrs. *Cursetjee Cowasjee and Co.*

Bombay, 14th June 1842.

THIRD BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half yearly Subscription to the above institution falls due at our office on 1st Proximo.

W. NICOL AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th June 1842.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY DUNDAS ARBUTHNOT was admitted a Partner in our firm on the 1st May last.

GILLANDERS, EWART AND CO.

Bombay 14th June 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1842.

No. 413. Captain G. S. Brown, 16th Regt. N. I., is appointed Commissariat Agent at Bhooj, from the 22d ultimo, vice Lieut. L. N. Raikes deceased.

No. 414. Captain Dickinson of the 13th Regt. N. I., is appointed to the temporary charge of the Engineer Department at Broach, during the absence of Lieut. Leckie.

No. 415. An order by Major General Farquharson, Commdg. Lower Scinde, dated 19th ultimo, directing that all reports of the troops serving in Lower Scinde be made to Lieut Col. Pennefather H. M. 22d Regt. the next Senior Officer within the command from that date is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1842.

No. 416. The following Proclamation by Government, in the General Department, of this date, is published for the information of the Army.

PROCLAMATION.

General Department.

Whereas Colonel the Honorable Sir George Arthur, Baronet, K. C. H. hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that Colonel the Honorable Sir George Arthur, Bart. K. C. B. has on the date hereof, received charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken the Oaths and his Seat under the usual Salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Colonel Sir George Arthur, Baronet, K. C. B. as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 9th June 1842.

No. 417. The following Commissions, appointing Sir George Arthur, Bart. K. C. H. Governor of Bombay, and Governor and Commander in Chief of the Fort, Garrison and Town of Bombay, are to be read at the different Stations of the Army under the usual observances, as soon after this Order is received as practicable.

The Honorable The East India Company.—To all to whom these Presents shall come, send Greeting.

Know ye, that we the said Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, Justice and circumspection of Colonel Sir George Arthur, Baronet, have nominated, made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, make, constitute, and appoint him, the said Sir George Arthur, to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in the East Indies, and for all other Affairs at Bombay, and in Surat, Cambay, and Persia, and at all other places and for all such affairs as are now subject to the Government of, or are managed by, the said Presidency of Bombay, and of all and singular the Forts, Factories, Settlements, Lands, and Territories, oCuntries, Places and Provinces thereunto belonging, or which now are, or shall from time to time be subject to the said Presidency, and to execute all and every the powers and authorities committed, or given to the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, by, under, or by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entituled, "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company," and for the better Government of "His Majesty's Indian Territories till the thirtieth day of April "one thousand eight hundred and fifty four." To take upon him, hold and enjoy the said Office, upon and from the time of his arrival at the said Presidency of Bombay, and to continue in the exercise of the said Office during our pleasure, and until the contrary thereof shall be signified under our common Seal, or under the hands of thirteen, or more of our Court of Directors, of the time being, but subject nevertheless to such removal, and dismissal as in the said act of Parliament is mentioned. And to the end that the said Sir George Arthur, may be better enabled to order, and manage all the affairs of us the said Compnay. We do by these presents constute and ordain Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Macmahon, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, and Commander of our Military Forces, belonging to our Presidency of Bombay, George William Anderson, and James Henry Crawford, now Counsellors of the said Presidency to be Counsellors of the said Presidency or Settlement, for governing and managing all the said Company's affairs at the said Presidency of Bombay, and other the places aforesaid, and governing the Town and Castle of Bombay, and all other the Forts, Factories and Settlements within any of the said Territories. And we do hereby give and grant unto our said Governor Sir George Arthur, and to our Council above named, full power and authority, from time to time to rule and govern all and every our Territories and Servants, under the said Presidency, and all the Soldiers and Inhabitants of our said Town and Castle of Bombay, and elsewhere within the places aforesaid, to administer lawful oaths, as occasion shall require, and to use and exercise all such other powers and authorities, jointly, severally, and respectively, subject to all such restrictions and conditions as are given to him or them respectively, or are created by, or under, or by virtue of the said Act of Parliament of His late Majesty, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in Force; Subject nevertheless to the superintending and controlling power of the Governor-General of India in Council, as by the said Act of Parliament of His late Majesty is given, and also subject, and according to such instruction and directions as he the said Sir George Arthur, our Governor, and the Council aforesaid shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of our Court of Directors for the time being; And we do hereby order and require all our Servants, Officers, and Soldiers, within the limits of the said Presidency, and all the people and inhabitants of our said Town and Castle of Bombay, and all other our Forts, Places and Colonies, within the said Presidency, to conform, submit, and yield due obedience to the said Sir, George Arthur, our Governor, and his Council accordingly. In Witness where-f, we the said Company have caused our common Seal to be affixed to these Presents, this twenty seventh day of April in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

By Order of the Court of Directors of the said Company.
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL, Secretary.
(L.S.)

East India House, London, 30th April 1842.

(True Copy.)
(signed) J. C. MELVILL.

The Hon'ble the East India Company.—To all to whom these presents shall come, send Greeting.

To Colonel Sir George Arthur, Baronet.

We the said Company reposing especial trust and confidence in you Sir George Arthur, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be our Governor and Commander in Chief of our Fort, Garrison, and Town of Bombay and of all the Forces which are now or hereafter shall be employed for our service within the said Fort, Garrison, and Town; And you are, to the utmost of your skill and power, to do, and perform all such Offices, and Services as appertain to the Post of Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, and to hold and to take the said Office unto, and upon you, and upon, from, and after your arrival at the said Presidency of Bombay, and to continue in the exercise of the same during our pleasure, subject nevertheless to all such rules, orders, and instructions as have heretofore been given to the Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Fort, and Garrison, or of our said Fort, Garrison, and Town, and as are now in Force, and also such other orders as you shall at any time hereafter receive in writing from our Court of Directors, or under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor in Council of Bombay, but subject to such removal, and dismissal as is mentioned in an Act made and passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for effecting an "arrangement with the East India Company, and for the bet-"ter Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories till the "thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty "four" and we do hereby strictly require, charge, and command all Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers; Soldiers, and others belonging to our Military Forces, and all the people, and inhabitants employed or residing in our said Fort, Garrison and Town, to yield you, as Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, due obedience accordingly, Given under our common Seal this twenty seventh day of April in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two

By order of the Court of Directors of the said Company.
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East India House, London, 30th *April* 1842.

(A True Copy) (L. S.)
(Singed) J. C. MELVILL.

No. 418. The following appointments are made on the personal Staff of the Honorable the Governor.

Captain Frederick Leopold Arthur, Her Majesty's 4th or King's Own Regiment, to be Military Secretary.

Captain the Hon'ble Charles West, 21st Fusilees, and Lieutenant Complr Charles Domville, Her Majesty's 85th Light Infantry, to be Aides-De-Camp.

Lieutenant George D'Arcy, Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, to be Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1842.

No. 419. The following order are confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. Hickes, dated Sattara 5th April 1842, appointing Lieut. Schneider to act as Qr. Mr. to the 2d Regiment N. I., during the absence of Capt. Hart, on Medical certificate to the Presidency.

An order by the same Officer dated Sattara the 21st May 1842, directing Lieut. Schneider to resume charge of the Quarter Master and Pay Master's office of the 2d Eur. Regt. N. I. from Lieut. Grimes until further orders.

No. 420. The following Native Promotion is made.

14th Regt. N. I.

Drill Havildar Shaik Ally to be Jemedar, vice Shaik Cassim deceased. Date of rank 26th May 1842.

No. 421. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. D. Capon, dated the 12th May 1842, appointing Lieut. R. G. Morrison, to act as Adjutant to the detachment of the 24th Regt. Native Infantry proceeding to Dhoolia consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File, from the 16th instant.

No. 422. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Col. S. Hughes, C. B. dated Ahmednuggur the 2d May 1842, directing Lieut. Col. A. Manson C. B. of the 1st Battalion of artillery to assume temporary command of the Ahmednuggur Brigade, as next Senior Officer on the departure of the former officer from that station until further orders.

No. 423. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry and as an Assist. Surgeon on this Establishment.

Infantry.

Ranked and posted to the 25th N. I. in G. G. O. of the 6th May 1842. Mr. Henry Grice, date of arrival at Bombay 2d June 1842.

Ranked and posted to the 22nd N. I. in G. G. O. of the 12th May 1842. Mr. Gordon Elliot Stewart, date of arrival at Bombay, 2d June 1842.

Medical Establishment.

Ranked in G. G. O. 6th May 1842. Mr. T. J. Young, date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd June 1842.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 8th June 1842.

1. Assistant Surgeon T. J. Young, is attached to do duty with the 2d Battalion of Artillery until further orders.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

3d Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. A. Neale, from 31st May to 30th June, on medical certificate to proceed to Domus.

8th Regt N. I.—Lieut. Col. B. Sandwith, from 26th May to 30th June, on medical certificate to proceed from Sukkur to Kurrachee.

Head Quarters, Poona, 9th June 1842.

1. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. T. Marshall, dated Camp near Quetta the 11th May 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie, to assume medical charge of the detachment of H. M. 41st Regt., details of Bengal and Bombay Artillery, and 25th Regt. N. I., left sick at that station, during the indisposition of Assist. Surgeon Webster or H. M. 41st Regt.

Adjutant Genl's Office, Bombay, 9th June 1842.

1. The undermentioned Cadets lately arrived from England are attached to do duty with the Regiments specified opposite their names and directed to join.

Mr. C. T. Palin..... 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.
Mr. G. O. M. O'Neill.... 19th Regt. N. I.

Adjutant Genl's Office, Bombay, 10th June 1842.

1. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

8th Regt. N. I.

Jemedar Mahomed Yussoof, to be Native Adjutant, vice Shaik Ahmed promoted. Date of Appointment 1st January 1842.

16th Regt. N. I.

Jemedar Lalla to be Native Adjutant, vice Raymon Khan promoted. Date of Appointment 1st January 1842.

2. Cadets W. M. S. Bolton and M. Soppitt lately arrived from England, are attached to do duty, the former with the Gr. Regt. N. I., and the latter with the 1st Eur. Regt. until further orders, and directed to join.

Head Quarters, Poona, 10th June 1842.

1. With reference to Art. 54 and 55 Section IV. of the Military Code, the Commander in Chief, is pleased to direct in supercession of the present system and to guard as far as possible against exceptionable men who have been rejected by one Corps, being passed into the service to serve in another, that when Recruits for particular Regiments, or for general service arrive at a Military Station, the Officer Commanding will, immediately on a report of the circumstance being made to him, assemble a Committee for their Inspection, composed of experienced officers with at least one Medical Officer as a Member, who are to be enjoined to pay most particular attention, to the examination of the Recruits: one copy of whose proceedings is to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office, and another to the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Depot for which the Recruits may have been enlisted.

2. Laboratory man John O'Neil attached to the Grand Arsenal is remanded to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, and will join in the rank of Gunner.

3. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

18th Regt. N. I.—Ensign S. N. Raikes, from 1st to 20th June, to remain at Surat on urgent private affairs.

Adjt. Genl's Office, 11th June 1842.

1. Ensign J. D. Ker, of the 6th N. I.; is attached to do duty with the 5th Regt. N. L. I. until an opportunity offer for his proceeding to Scinde, or until further orders.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas Colonel the Hon'ble Sir George Arthur, Bart. K. C. H. hath been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is therefore hereby Proclaimed, that Colonel the Hon'ble Sir George Arthur, Bart. K. C. H. has on the date hereof, received charge of the Government of Bombay, and its Dependencies, and taken the Oaths and his Seat under the usual Salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Colonel the Hon'ble Sir George Arthur, Bart. K. C. H. as Governor and President in Council accordingly

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1842.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble S. Marriot having vacated his seat in Council, is re-appointed to the Office of Puisne Judge of the Sudur Dewanee and Sudur Fouzdaree Adawlut.

The Hon'ble G. W. Anderson is re-appointed Chief Judge of that Court.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1842.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification of the 5th May 1841, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the Honorable G. W. Anderson Esquire, will resume his duties as President of the Board of Education.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1842.

BOMBAY

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, June 11*th* 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The continued unfavorable accounts from England received on the 8th Instant have again slightly affected the Cotton market, in so far as to render the dealers more desirous to sell at the rates quoted in our last issue. The stock in the place is this year smaller than usual, probably not amounting to 50,000 Bales, while the quantity of shipping in the harbour is far more than is required.

OPIUM.—Is firm at 700 at 705 Rs. per chest. The following is the state of the drug as taken from the official returns published in the *Govt. Gazette* of the 9th Instant.

Balance of former year's Importation.. ...	Chest	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 7th June 1842..		11,324
		16,324
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 7th June 1842....		9,796
Remaining	Chests	6,528

EUROPE GOODS.

In Piece Goods there is little doing, and rates are even lower than before.

METALS.

Some Sales of Metals have been made at the following prices, viz.

SWEDISH IRON.—47½ Rs. per candy.
SHEET IRON.—53 Rs. per cwt.
HOOP " —55 Rs. per cwt.
NAIL ROD " —27½ Rs. per candy.
STEEL.—10 Rs. per cwt.
SHEATHING COPPER.—60 Rs. per cwt.
TILE COPPER.—Is lower than for some time past.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—2s. 0d at 2s. 1½d per Rupee at 6 months sight.

FREIGHTS.

TO ENGLAND.—Very scarce at £1 0 0 per ton.
" CHINA.—Rs. 9 at 10 per candy for Cotton to Macao.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER.

BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs as.
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825 26 From No 1151 to No 3000.....	102	102-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	102	102-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10000	102	102-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200.....	102	102-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30.....	102	102-8
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33	88 8	89
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs.....	84	84-8
Five ℔ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	108	109
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1841-42.....	99	99 8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs...	98-8	99
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	98	98-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto		99-8 99 12
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ℔ 100 Dollars...		200
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @ 70 days sight (Cy. Govt.).....	2-1	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cy. Govt.).....	2-1½	2-
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as.
Spanish Dollars whole ℔ 100.....	220-8	221-4
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100.....	220-8	221
German Crowns ℔ 100.....	214	214-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg..	10-4	10-5
Sycee Silver large ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs	104	104-4
Ditto do. small Ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Bombay Bank Shares.....	129 8	130
Asia Bank Shares.....		3 at Par.
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London.....	2 8 0 a 3 8 0	℔ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope..... ...	2 0 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore.....	2 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0	do

CALENDAR,—JUNE 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	14		2 53	3 19	
W.	15	Hurricane at Bombay un-	3 49	4 15	☽ 15 9 43 A.
Th.	16	[precedented, 1837.	4 38	5 7	
F.	17	St. Alban.	5 33	6 8	
S	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	6 43	7 17	
Sun.	19	4th Sunday after Trinity.	7 57	8 35	
M.	20	King William IV. died,	9 8	3 11	
	1	[1837.—Queen Victoria's [Ascension, 1837.	1	1	

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

June 2d Cadet G. E. Stewart, Infantry, from England
Do. 8th Cadet Bolton,. Do. from Do
Do. do. Lieut Henry Larle, 13th Regt. N. I. from Do.
Dr. Captain Jameson
Do. do. Cadet E. Arthur, Cavalry, from England.
Do. 12th Capt. A. P. Hockin, N. V. Bat. from Tannah.
Do. do. Major General R. A. Willis, from Ahmedabad.
Do do. Lieut. W. Leckie, 13th N. I. from Poonah.

Departures.

Do 10th Lt. Capt J. W. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. do. Ensign W. H. R. Green, do. to Do.
Do. 14th Capt. A. P. Hockin, N. V. Bat. to Tannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Bhagulpoor, on the 26th May, the lady of C. Beadon, esq. c. s. of a daughter.

At Fort William, on the 29th May, the lady of captain Clarke, H. M. 52d regt. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th May, mrs. H. J. Joakim, of a daughter.

At Poosa, on the 22d May, the lady of captain Apperley, of a son.

At Berhampore, on the 23d May, the lady of brevet captain Bignell, 69th N. I. offg executive officer, 2d division, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 28th May, the wife of mrs. J. Manuel, of a son and heir.

At Caranjah, on the 19th May, mrs. L. de Esperance, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 29th May, at the Cathedral, by the revd. H. Fisher, mr. Henry Gahagan, to miss Eliza Ursula Stewart.

At Madura, on the 11th May, pensioned serjeant Robert Cross, of the horse artillery, to Colette, third daughter of the late Francis Luxerol.

At Agra, on the 15th May, at the Roman Catholic Church, by the revd. father Angelo, mr. P. Baptist, to miss Caroline Christopher, of Gwalior.

At Calcutta, on the 23d May, Mr. T. E. Wood, to miss M. A. Stokoe.

DEATHS.

At Ballygunge, on the 25th May, master Robert Hill, aged 19 years and 6 months.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 29th May, Harriet Brook, the beloved infant of captain J. T. Page, commander of the late ship Sultana, aged 14 months.

In Fort William, on Sunday morning, the 29th May, of convulsions brought on by teething, George Paterson, aged 10 months and 25 days, the beloved infant of lieut. col. George Warren, town major.

At Chinsurah, on Saturday, the 28th May, mrs. Jane

Burney, relict of the late Richard Thomas Burney, aged 69 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 23d May, captain David Mason, late of the barque Louisa, aged 22 years.

On the 29th May, suddenly of apoplexy, mr John Reid, assistant to messrs. W. Rushton and Co. aged about 26 years.

At the Hyderabad Residency, of cholera, on the 16th May, mrs. M. Bu thwick.

At Asseerghur, on the 12th May, of spasmodic cholera, ensign G. Commaline, of the 24th N. I; and on the same day at the outpost of Buhaderpore, lieut. T. E. Stone, of the same regiment, both deeply regretted by their brother officers

At Calcutta, on the 31st May, mr. J. E. Fenelon, cryer at Tulloh and Co. aged 32 years, and 5 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's Church, on the 1st June 1842, by the Rev M. Bowie, Senior Minister of the Scotch Church, Donald Mackenzie, Esq., to Miss Mary Bate, daughter of major Welman, late of H. M. 57th Regiment.

BIRTH.

On the 30th May, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

At Madras, Egmore, on the 24th April, Sarah Charlotte, the beloved daughter of the late Mr. John Summers, Assist. Surveyor, aged 3 years, and 11 months.

AGRA.

BIRTHS.

At Cabool, 30th December 1841, the Lady of Captain W. Anderson, Commanding 2nd Cavalry S. S. Force, of a daughter.

At Buddeeabad Lughman, 14th March 1842, the Lady of Captain Boyd, Commissriat, of a daughter.

At Tezeen, on 20th April, the Lady of Lieut. Waller, of a daughter.

At Peshawur, in the Wazeer Bagh, on the 22nd March, the Lady of Capain C. H. Bart, 64th Regt N. I., of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 22nd of May, the Lady of Lieutenant A J. Hopper, of a son.

At Kurnaul, on the 23rd May, the Lady of Captain W. B. Thomson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st May, mr. Charles Hayes, Apothecary, 4th Battalion Artillery, to mrs. Margaret Madden.

DEATHS.

At Kurnaul, on the 24th May, the infant child of Captain W. B. Thomson.

At Almorah, on the 22nd inst., Louisa Marianne, daughter of Captain Horsford of Artillery, aged 2 years and 10 months.

At Asseerghur, on the 12th of May, of spasmodic cholera' Ensign Charles Crommeline, 24th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, aged 19 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th May, after a lingering illness, mr. Michael Johnness, aged 17 years, 6 months and 20 days.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

June 9th Barque Kate, J. C. Wilson, Master, Returned from Sea yesterday put back in consequence of being Dismasted.

Do 10th Barque Broom, Anderson Gray, Master from Port Jackson, 28th March 1842.

Passenger.—Dr. Lawson

Do. do Barque Amy, Walter White, Master, from New Castle, 11th January 1842.

Do. 14th Barque Albyn, James Clark, Master, from Greenock, 5th February 1842

Do do. Ship Hannah Kerr, James Potter, Master, from Singapoor 3d April 1842.

Passengers—Three Convicts.

Do. 12th American Barque Lema, William Poor, Master, from China 27th March.

Do do The East India Company's Brig Palinurus, J. C. Strover Esq. Commanding, from Penang 10th March 1842

Passenger.—Lieut Whittard, 13th Regt. N. I. 17 Sepoys, comprising the Guard Lieut. Campbell, N. I.

Departures.

June 9th Ship Parsee Merchant, A H Poole, Master, to Aden.

Do. 10th His Highness Imaun of Muscat's Ship Caroline, H. Jones, Master, to Persian Gulph.

Passengers—50 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Syria, J. R Stroyan, Master, to China

Do do Barque Sax Gotha, Samuel Andrews, Master, to Calcutta

Do. 11th French Ship Bouthsook, E. Doetemple, Master, to Pondicherry.

Passengers.—Two Frenchmen.

Do. 12th ship Barrosa, John Austin, Master, to Madras, and Calcutta.

Passengers.—Lieut. Heatley, 45 Rank and file, 1 Woman.

Do. 13th Barque Salim, J. Milford, Master, to China.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Steamer Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	18 June
Mary	Frith & co	London	
Cove	Forbes & co	London	
Barbara	Grey & co	London	
East London	Foster & Co	London	
Reliance	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Wardchipman	Frith & co	Liverpool	despatch
Mary Campbell	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Robert Bell	Rathbone Mclean & co	Liverpool	
Newyork Packet	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Universe	W. & A Graham & co	Liverpool	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	
Clydesdale	Higginson Cardwell	Liverpool	
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Lady	W. & T. Edmonu & co	Liverpool	
Maia	Dirom Carter & co	China	
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co	China	
Prince of Wales	Motiram Myaram	China	
William Abrams	Thos Jefferies	China	
Harriett Scott	W Elsam & co	China	
Helena	Remington & co	China	
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	China	21 June
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	China	
Grecian	W & A Graham & co	China	
Trimmd	Ritchie Stuart & co	China	
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	Nicol W & co	China	
Thetis	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Tartar	Remington & co	China	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	
Barrosa	Frith & co	Calcutta	
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co	Calcutta	
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Calcutta	
Lord Godrich	B & A. Hormujee	Calcutta	
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co	Calcutta	
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Madras	
Amable (French)	Thomas Jefferies	France	
Adele	Skinner & co	Mauritius	
Caledonia	Viecajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D & M Pestonjee		
Volum	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Eliza Goddard			
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co		
Magnificent	Foster & co		
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co		
Albatross	B. & A. Hormujee		
Eliza	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Monarch	W. Nicol & co		
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co		
William Hyde			
Sophia			
Anonyma	Remington & co		
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee		
John Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Euxine	Grey & co		
Good Hope			
Lady East	Foster & co		
John Moore			
Abberton			
Futtay Moobarck			
William Sharpies	Forbes & co		
Philopœnus	W. & T Edmond & co		
Marmion	McVicar Burn and co		
Oriental	Dirom Carter and co		
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
St. Vincent	Campbell Miller & co		
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Herculean	W. Nicol & co		
Britons Queen	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Bolvidere	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Bombay Castle	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Prince Regent	Remington & co		
Bahringer	Higginson & Cardwell		
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Hyderabad			
Broom			
Hannah Kerr			

H. M. S. Alligator.

H. C Steamers, Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Semiramis, Indus

H. C. Brig Taptee

" " " Tender Cardiva

" " " Euphrates

" " Sloop Khyberstone

" " " Coote

" " Schooner Maldive

" " Royal Tiger

" " Cutter Nurbeddah

" " Ship Hastings

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

May 29th —English Ship Eliza, R. McCarthy, from London 27th December, Cape of Good Hope 17th March and Madras 12th May.

May 30th.— English Barque Lord Western, J. B. Lock, from Kyouk Phyoo 21st May; H. C. Ship Amherst, H. B. Weston, from Kyouk Phyoo 21st May.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Margaret Thomson, from London.—A. C. Marks, esq mr. and mrs. Palmer, miss Palmer, and 3 children, steerage passengers. From Madras —P. French, esq. Bengal civil service, H. A. Ewing, esq. W. Milliner, deck passenger.

Per Sumatra.— Mr. A. Langlois, merchant.

Per Eliza, from England.—Mrs. Judge and two children, mrs. Money and child, mrs. Hailes, mrs. Smith and child, misses Denman and Penrose, master Hailes, Elizabeth Hailes, mr. Judge, mr. Money, Company's civil service, mr. Hailes, messrs. Stewart, Turner, Nicholson, and Jacob Faithful, cadets, mr. Newmarch, mr Pengelley. From Madras.— Mr. Bernard, ensign, Queen's 31st regt. and baron Shinberg.

Per Lord Western, from Kyouk Phyoo —F. W. Boileau, capt. artillery, commanding troops consisting of 47 European artillery and 198 sepoys and camp followers. lieut. Watson, 47th N. I. commanding ditto 47th regt. J. Macpherson, assistant surgeon, in medical charge.

Per Amherst.—Two companies of the 42d Bengal volunteer N. I.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

31st.—Coringa Packet, Chilcott for China and Singapore, in 4 or 5 days; Lalla Rookh, Kenney, for London, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Fairlie, for London.—Captain and mrs. Cumberlege and family, mrs. Hopper and family, Andrew Lyall, esq. Ross, Lushington, and Walpole, esqrs. and Edward Garrett.

Per Madura, for China.—Mr. H. Stanley. For Singapore —Mr. McLean.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 3, Ship Conqueror, J. E. Duggan, from London 3rd February.

Passengers.—Mesdames C. Dale, D. O'Callaghan; Misses Rowlandson, Bruce, Coleman; Dr. Adams; Rev. James Sharpe; Messrs. C. Dale, D. O'Callaghan, J. Patterson, E. S. Willshire; J. Wright, H. Young, L. Bell, H. E. Wright, W. Larrie, C. Ratcliff, . Talesmander, C. Harland, R. H. Early, A. Moffatt, G. Black, E. M. Perkins, T. Wright, J. Williamson, H. Francis, E. Wintill, Rowland Smith, G. Mianwaring, A. Glass, J. Oliver, W. C. Ballster, 2 Master Dales, Miss M. E. Dale, born at sea. Mrs. Calyton, servant; John Moore, Native Servant.

DEPARTURES.

May 20. Barque Swallow, R. Macalister, to Penang and Singapore.

Do. 30, Barque Ayrshire, C. Barker, to Calcutta.

Do. 31, Barque Chance, J. Cool, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Dr. Loinsworth, Deputy Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals in India; Dr. H. J. Carter, R. M. E. R. Barra, Esq., Messrs. Scheder, Walherson, Moyse and Thacker and 7 natives.

Do. 31, Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, H. D. Stepney, to Maulmain.

Passengers —Twenty-six natives.

June 2, Barque Planet, W. M. Thompson, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY TURF.

8 lbs Extra weight undeclared to be allowed in future.

M. GEORGE,
Secretary.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1842.

We are in receipt of papers from *Delhi* to the 1st *Agra Ukhbar* and Calcutta papers 2d, Madras 4th instant and Ceylon May 24th. Extracts will be found in other columns. There is little to be discovered in their contents, of much interest; and we may say the same of the vast mass of papers just received, from Europe.

LEVEE AT THE TOWN HALL.—His Excellency the Governor held his first Levee in the Town Hall, yesterday at 12 o'clock. Subsequently at 2 o'clock His Excellency held a Durbar. The weather was inauspicious, heavy showers having fallen throughout the day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The following is an extract from a private letter dated London, 4th May 1842.

"Since our last the following Ships have sailed for your Port, all with Troops:—*Columbus, Mary, Morley, Bussora Merchant, Boudicea, Lord Lyndoch, Margaret, Rajasthan, Berkshire* and *Inglis*, besides which, sixteen have sailed, or are about leaving for Bengal, and Ten for Madras."

"The *Tyrer* and *John Knox* are the only Ships loading here for Bombay; and at Liverpool the *Victory, Gleanor, Leonard Dobbin*. The *Madonna, Ariadne* and *John Gray*, are on the berth in the Clyde."

CHOLERA.—A correspondent, who writes from Poona, assures us that Cholera has entirely ceased below the Ghats, and that although some few cases still linger at Poona, yet that city and the whole of the Deccan may be said to be almost free from the scourge. The rains appear to have extended only a very short distance beyond Khandalla, and the refreshing coolness of Poona is so satisfactory to the feelings of our correspondent that he waxes eloquent in its praise.

THE ICE.—We are amongst the last persons in the world, to uphold or countenance any breach of the Sabbath among christian men, but for the life of us, we cannot see how that holy day can be imagined to be desecrated by the sale of a commodity so perishable in its nature as Ice. Perhaps of all the days in the week, the seventh is that on which the generality of persons would prefer to have it; that being a day on which individuals of all classes, are enabled, by the cessation of the toils of office and other labours, to enjoy their domestic comforts. Besides, if we place any reliance in medical men, and their opinions, it is of medicinal properties, and may be used with considerable advantage to the patient in fever cases—and yet, for love or money, between Saturday night and Sunday morning, you cannot procure a pound. Great care is taken in London, that there shall be no unnecessary encroachments on the Sabbath, by the toleration of any trade in articles, no indispensably necessary to the health and comfort of the citizens; but there are certain hours of Sunday reserved by the wisdom of the legislature, during which, the thirsty applicant may regale himself and family at the flowing Beer barrel, without having the fear of the Police before his eyes. Now, no comparison can be drawn between Beer and Ice, as to perishability—unless indeed it be urged, a là Joe Miller, that when Beer is good, it does not last long; but Ice, "albeit *well* used to the melting mood," like the Tide will wait for no man. It is here to-day and away to-morrow, dissolved into thin air, going, going, gone. You may look for it, *in nubibus*, amongst the other exhalations, but you need not go look for it on Rampart Row. Some sage philosopher may say, "why not lay in a double stock on Saturday night?" Know then, wiseacre, we once anticipated your suggestion and laid in a two days supply, and on holding a committee of Survey, at half past seven on Sunday evening, ourself and anxious friends, found nothing more refreshing than a meandering rivulet, a gallon of sawdust, and a wet blanket!!

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, Sir George Arthur yesterday held his first Public Levee, and may now fairly be said to have commenced discharging the great and various trusts which have been delegated to his keeping, and for the due performance of which his great experience, and sound judgment in Governmental matters most eminently qualify him. Without glancing or taking any unnecessary retrospection at past events, it is only necessary for us to deal with them as they now stand, and it would be folly, nay madness to disguise from ourselves the fact that the exigencies of the public service require no common powers of mind to be brought with vigor, energy and decision at once and unflinchingly upon their consideration and that such reforms and alterations as the necessities of the case require shall be made with reference only to the particular departments which may need them, and without having any one object in view but perfecting the working of the complicated machine in all its various and intricate ramifications. We have every confidence that his Excellency will not disappoint us in the surmises which we form as to the course he will pursue in carrying out and completing these objects—it is not the first time Sir George Arthur has been at the helm of public affairs of distant dependencies of the mother country—and we have the advantage of his arriving here, with that maturity of wisdom ever generated and perfected by observation and experience.

We trust that he will not as many previously at the head of the Council Chamber have done—consider Bombay as a Military station—as a Garrison town—and the Government House fitted only for the dispensing of Military Orders from the sanctum of its chief. The Presidencies of India cannot now—and must never in future be considered otherwise than in their two fold capacity, as Head Quarters from which emanate those necessary regulations tending to the preservation of order and quiet throughout the Peninsula—and as watching over and protecting, that which makes these Presidencies in common with the whole of India valuable to the mother country—the protection of its Trade and the extension of its Commerce. His Excellency has much to do in this respect with regard to the Port of Bombay. The rapid transit and quick communication now monthly taking place between this, and England makes it imperative that a place never virtually at a great distance from it should keep pace in all improvements which the enterprize and intelligence of our Countrymen from day to day communicate to the world for the benefit of all.—We feel convinced we need not impress the necessity of such regulations whether local or otherwise, upon the mind of his Excellency beyond the brief allusion which we have now made towards them—A country depending for its very existence upon the prosperity of its Commerce, will always feel the beneficial effect of such regulations, while on the other hand a laxity in these respects to a certain extent mars those laws which are made by the executive of the mother country and prevent the Merchants and the country from participating in those advantages which must ever attach to a country governed by just constitutional and well digested Legislation. We have thus briefly noticed some of those leading points which strike us on the instant, and we shall from time to time take up the subject as necessity or occasion may require.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—The Parsee friends of the above named worthy Knight have issued cards of invitation to numerous friends of every class and denomination, requesting their attendance at the presentation of an address of congratulation to Sir Jamsetjee, at his house at Mazagon, on Wednesday the 15th Instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Of course, some selection was necessary, otherwise the Knight's mansion, large and commodious as it is, would not contain a tithe of those who come under the denomination of friends. We hope to see a strong phalanx of his European friends, surrounding and supporting him on that occasion. A full report of this interesting meeting shall appear in our next paper.

ADDRESS TO JAMES MATHESON ESQUIRE.—At a very numerous and highly influential meeting of the friends and constituents of Mr. MATHESON, held yesterday evening at the House of SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, within the Fort, the following most gratifying address was read to that gentleman by BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE. Most gratifying, because, whether we regard Mr. MATHESON's character in a commercial or philanthropic point of view, it equally merits our highest esteem and admiration. It is upon such characters as his, that our true commercial greatness is based:—the liberality and munificence of such men as he, first originated the proud epithet of "Merchant Princes" amongst whom he stands deservedly conspicuous.

All right thinking men will cordially concur with those who addressed Mr. Matheson, in wishing him speedy and complete restoration to health, and the enjoyment of every happiness on his return to his native land.

It must be especially gratifying to Mr. Matheson, to receive the address under the roof of his old and valued friend, SIR JAMSETJEE. Born far apart, educated under different systems, professing totally dissimilar creeds of faith, still are they twin brothers in the benevolent affections of the heart.

The meeting having assembled FRAMJEE COWASJEE Esquire rose and spoke as follows:

MR. MATHESON.—Your friends and constituents are sincerely concerned to hear of your intended departure for England, and they are anxious to express to you the grateful feelings they entertain for your acts of kindness and liberal consideration towards them and which they have embodied in the address which our friend Bomanjee Hormusjee will now read to you.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE Esquire proceeded to read the following address.

Dear Sir,—We cannot regard your return to England without feelings of the deepest interest and most lively regret, more particularly as we learn that an impaired state of health is the occasion of our losing so firm and steadfast a friend as you have shown yourself to be to the merchants of Bombay during times of unparalleled difficulty and danger. During a period of now nearly three years since when the regular Trade with China has been suspended, we are able, without fear of contradiction to assert that it has mainly been by your firmness, skill and untiring perseverance, that either an Import or Export Trade has been carried on. After the surrender of the Opium in 1839 to Captain Elliot for the service of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, by which capital amounting to upwards of Two millions sterling was suddenly withdrawn from India, the Merchants of Bombay were absolutely paralyzed, and consequences most fatal must have ensued, but for your noble intrepidity, when throwing aside all timid doubts, you generously came forward with advances both for the purpose of affording immediate relief to your constituents in India, and for providing the means of carrying on the Trade in ships under foreign flags, greatly at your own risk and responsibility altho' for the use and benefit of your constituents. When we ask ourselves what would have been our situation, had not your grasp of mind suggested this plan, we cannot but freely admit the deep debt of gratitude we owe you. Our ships with their Cotton cargoes would have lain rotting in the outer waters and our whole prospects and fortunes as merchants would have been annihilated. It is natural therefore for us who have received so many and such vast benefits from your judgment and cool determination to endeavour to convey to you the high estimation in which we hold your character and the deep sense of gratitude we entertain for your many acts of kindness and unsolicited liberality. We further gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to record, that in our dealings with you we have ever received the most liberal consideration, and that we have never yet made any reasonable request that has not been cheerfully met on your part.

Our best wishes will always attend you thro' life, and as a means of keeping alive in your recollection the remembrance of those good wishes and the gratitude of your Bombay Friends, we have requested our much valued friends Messrs. Magniac Jardine and Co. to present to you on your arrival in England, a service of Plate of the value of £ which we beg of you to accept as an offering of our sincere respect.

On the conclusion of the above address Mr. MATHESON returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in the following words:—

MY DEAR SIRS.—The address which I have just had the gratification to receive from you is so kind and flattering, the offering accompanying it so munificent and the honor it confers upon me so greatly beyond my humble deserts, that I am really overpowered and at a loss for words to express how deeply grateful I am. I can with truth assert that the services which your partiality so greatly overvalues were nothing more than are due from a commercial agent to his constituents. That you should have thought them worthy of so proud, so unmerited a distinction I can only attribute to the kindness and generosity of disposition characteristic of your country, a disposition ever ready to put the most favorable construction on the actions of those who are entrusted with your commercial interests and which long experience enables me to say renders it doubly pleasing to have the good fortune of being so employed. It gives the Agent an assurance that his exertions, even when unsuccessful as he sometimes must be, will, when his intentions are good, be ever regarded by you, with indulgence and favour in lieu of being cavilled at, (as is sometimes seen elsewhere) with attempts to make him responsible for results beyond his controul. This liberal confidence it is, which tends more than any thing else to strengthen an agent's hands; and it was our Firm's long experience of it, on your parts, which enabled us to act as we did on the occasion you refer to, of Captain Elliott's Suspension of British trade in 1839. But I repeat the value of those services is greatly over rated by your too kind partiality. We were guided by the simple rule of doing for our Constituents as we should for ourselves; and as the emergency was of an extraordinary nature, it became necessary to meet it by remedial measures equally unusual in the conduct of which I but acted my part in common with the other members of our Firm. The gratification which a testimonial from so numerous a body of Merchants would under any circumstances have afforded is in this case greatly heightened when I contemplate the many excellencies of character displayed by those whom I have now the happiness to see around me. Your munificent charities, inextensive works for supplying the poor with the most essential of all wants water, in building places of worship, and Hospitals, as well as Schools and Colleges, for diffusing the Knowledge and Sciences of the western world. Your liberal support, in fact of every institution calculated to do good are known to all But I recur with still greater admiration to the current of private and unknown charity which regularly emanates from every one of you, to an extent of which I am persuaded there is no conception in Europe and which is the more commendable as its only reward in this world is the approval of your own consciences and of the unseen Being who governs the Universe. It were an endless theme, however, were I to go on dilating on the many estimable qualities of the Native Merchants of Bombay. I shall only add the high gratification afforded to me, in common with all your European friends, by the circumstance of these virtues having at length attracted the notice of our most Gracious Sovereign, on the high honor recently conferred on a distinguished member of your body We hail it as an important step towards more thoroughly amalgamating the interest of the Indian and British races, to the great benefit of both, and I trust it is but the prelude to a wider extension among you of similar and higher honors.

It only remains for me to express, however, inadequately my deep felt gratitude for the honor you have done me, and for your kind wishes on my behalf. Your splendid testimonial of regard, valuable as it is in itself will be infinitely more so, on account of the Donors. It shall be preserved with pride all my days and will be carefully cherished as an heirloom by those who may come after me. But be assured no such memorial was required to keep you always in my grateful and cordial remembrance.

What fate may be in store for me is uncertain, but whether in China or in Britain or elsewhere, I hope you will one and all of you consider me as one of the most devoted of your friends, and that you will never hesitate to command my services whenever they can be in any way useful.

Accept my best wishes for the utmost prosperity and happiness to one and all of you.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO JAMES MATHESON ESQ LATE OF CANTON.

	Rs
Cursetjee Ardaseer Sett Esq	500
Framjee Cowasjee Esq	500
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Arnoolukchund Joharemul	50
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Roopjee Dwarkadass	100
Runmul Lukha	100
Sheeram Dowlutram	50
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Tuncumdass Muthooradass & Cursondass Muthooradass	100
Hemutram Macaram	50
Mahanund Rugoonath	100
Ravagur Coovergur	100
Savucaill Vizioll	100
Ardaseer Pardoonjee	75
Dhunjeebhoy Nesserwanjee	100
Pestonjee Hurmusjee	50
Ruttonjee Edulje	100
Furdoonjee Limjee	100
Meetha Sayanee	100
Vizioll Motichund	150
Cooverjee Hormusjee	51
Nursey Natha	51
Manuckjee Limjee	100
Tulseedass Callamody	50
Munmohundass Davidass	60
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Motiram Mayaram	51
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SUPREME COURT.

On Thursday last the Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry delivered judgment in the case of

Edmond and Co. *v.* The Hon'ble East India Company, we believe the following will be found a tolerably accurate note of the judgment delivered by His Lordship on that occasion.

This is an action brought by Messieurs Edmond and Co. against the E. I. Company for a breach of contract. The plaint states that Edmond and Co. sold to the defendants 400 tons of superior Welch or Orrel coal at Rs. 18 per ton, to be paid for on delivery, and that the defendants would not receive the same, and it then states, as special damage, that the Plaintiffs have been put to great expense in warehousing the Coal. The E. I. Company have pleaded that the Plaintiffs were not willing to deliver the coal in the plaint mentioned—and secondly that the coal contracted for, was to correspond will a certain sample—and that the coals which Plaintiffs offered to deliver, were in fact, of a very inferior quality, and not equal to the sample. The first question then is, whether the Plaintiffs tendered the goods mentioned in the plaint. I think the landing by the Plaintiffs of 40 tons of coal on the Bunder—the letter of the Deputy-Commissary General rejecting it—and the subsequent letter of the Plaintiff's attorney calling on the Defendants to accept the coal, are evidence which entitle—the Plaintiffs to a verdict on this issue. It is said, that the coals so tendered were not proved to have been superior Orrel coal—but this was unnecessary, for where goods are sold by sample, any matter of description which the Plaintiffs may add to their goods, does not amount to a warranty. The second issue however is the important one in the cause—namely, whether the coals tendered by the Plaintiffs in performance of this contract were equal to the sample on which the contract was made, and on this point I have had very great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, and perhaps it must always be so with a Judge who has to weigh the evidence with great nicety, and give the verdict in the place of a Jury, who, by a rougher and more every day mode of viewing things, and by a division of votes in case of difference of opinion, are a better tribunal for disposing of such questions. One easy mode of disposing of this case is to say—Here a mercantile House have tendered goods to the Government according to a sample—and a Committee have sat on the coals, and have reported that they are inferior to the sample. Another, and that which a Jury would probably adopt is, on a question of balanced or doubtful testimony to decide against the East India Company, as being the richer body. But this would be obviously unsound—for if it were to be admitted as a principle of decision, a rich man could have no justice in a suit with a poor man. Another mode, and one which a Judge sitting in a Court of law is bound to adopt, is where a respectable firm on the one side and the East India Company on the other, are at issue on a question, on which, to give a verdict against the Plaintiffs would amount to a declaration that they had been guilty of a positive fraud—is, to weigh very narrowly and nicely the evidence in the cause, and not to arrive at such conclusion without a strong conviction that it is the right one. The difficulties I have felt in this case have not been removed by a further consideration of it, and I must go through some portion of the evidence, to elucidate the view I have taken of it.

The ship sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of May 1841 and arrived here on the 17th of January last, bringing the coals in question. The Plaintiffs then tendered the coals to Government at Rs. 18 per ton, and Mr. Threshie on behalf of Government accepts the tender—provided the coal proved in the out turn good as the sample submitted. The letter of the Plaintiffs and the reply of Mr. Threshie formed the contract in this case, and were, I take it, an absolute purchase of the coal by Government, if it corresponded with the sample. The Captain of the Ship delivers a large portion of the coal on the bunder—a servant of the Company examines it and reports unfavorably of it—and a Committee are ordered to sit upon it. They make their report—which is as follows—"That the coal is very small containing a large portion of combustible matter, consequently rendering "them liable to spontaneous ignition. They are also "of a very inferior quality to the sample produced on "a former Committee, and we further declare that "they are totally unfit for any Steam purposes." In consequence of this, the Authorities reject the coal. Now it is perfectly clear to my mind from the evidence in this cause, that the coal produced on the bunder was small, dusty and of a Sulphurous character—and, as the Engineers say, very unfit for smithy and Steam purposes. But these points are comparatively unimportant, for I take it that the issue in this cause is, whether the coals tendered were of an inferior description to the sample, and not whether the coals were large or small or fit for one purpose or another. The first witness on this subject was John Harrison, but it turned out that his knowledge of coals was so limited that his opinion could not be considered of any value. Thomas Livingstone speaks to an examination of the sample, and the manner in which it was kept—but the point is the examination of the coals on the bunder. Now the first witness on this subject is Mr. Brown the Engineer. He says that the coal produced on the bunder *might* be the same coal as the sample—but that it was dusty and dull—whereas the sample was a bright coal. The other Engineer Mr. Wark says the coals did not *exactly* correspond with the sample. On cross examination he says that the coals did not correspond, at all, with the sample. Both witnesses disagree as to the effect the climate would have upon the coal; now as a Juryman, I could not but perceive that Mr. Wark was very ignorant of what takes place at the coaling at Aden, and there can be no question but that the effect of the heat in this climate is to break the coal up in pieces, and to reduce it to powder in a manner not known in Northern latitudes—and as Mr. Wark has only been ten months in the country, I do rely on the evidence of the first witness in preference to him. Now, I must say that there is a great deal of deficiency of evidence as to the nature of the coal forming the sample. No doubt, the coal of the sample was much larger than that produced at the bunder, but the issue is as to quality and description. If it had been satisfactorily proved to me that the sample contained no sulphur—if the sample had been produced and shewn to the Court, and it had been made apparent that it contained no Sulpher, the verdict would at once have been for the defendants—but I am not at all satisfied that if the samples had been broken up, they would not have exhibited the same appearance as the coal upon the bunder—and I think therefore, that the verdict on this issue must be for the Plaintiffs.

Now comes the remaining point, and that is the question of damages—With regard to which I lay down this rule of law, that the measure of damages which the party is entitled to in such cases, is, the difference between the sum at which the Vendee agreed to take the goods of him, and that at which he had subsequently sold them for—In this case the Plaintiffs might have sold the coal to other persons, immediately that the defendants refused to complete their contract—They might have sold them for any trifling sum, and they would then have been entitled to charge the Company with any loss of value—But the Plaintiffs have not done this. They have left the coal to this moment, and for any thing I know to the contrary, it may be as good as ever. Not having therefore sustained any loss by a resale—the verdict must be for the Plaintiffs on both issues, with nominal damages and costs.

Mr. Crawford and Mr. Howard for the Plaintiffs.

The Advocate General and Mr. Montriou for the Defendants.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR R. SALE'S FORCE AT JELLALABAD.

NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information the following Notification issued at Allahabad on the 26th ultimo, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, ALLABABAD, 26TH MAY, 1842.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India has been pleased to direct the publication of the annexed copies of the despatches from Major General Pollock and Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B.

(Copy.)

From Major General POLLOCK, C. B.,
Commanding Troops West of Indus.
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.,
Secy. to Govt. Pol. Dept.
Dated Camp Jellalabad, April 19th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a letter from Major General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., detailing the progress of events during the long and perilous siege sustained by the Force under his Command.

2nd. The gallantry of the Major General and his small Force are too well known to Government to require any commendations from me, but it is very pleasing to me to be the channel through which their many trials are brought to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

I have had an opportunity of inspecting the works thrown up for their protection, by the indefatigable exertions of Sir R. Sale's Force, and my surprise at

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their strength and extent, has been only equalled by my admiration of the excellent arrangements which must have pervaded all Departments, since after a siege by greatly superior numbers) of upwards of 5 months duration, I find the Garrison in excellent health and spirits and in an admirable state of discipline, with a good supply of ammunition, ready and anxious to take the field, and most willing to advance on Cabool.—

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK, Major General,
Comdg. Troops West of Indus.

Camp near Jellalabad, April 19th 1842.

To T. H. MADDOCK Esq.,
Secy. to Govt. Pol. Dept.
Dated Jellalabad 16th April 1842.

SIR,

The relief of this place having been at length effected by the victorious advance through the passes of the Khyber, of the Army under Major General Pollock, C. B. I conceive that I owe it to the troops who have so long formed the Garrison here to address to you a Report, which may convey some notion of their conflicts and the severity of their duties, labours, and privations. It has before been made known to Government, that I reached Gundamuck on the 30th of October 1841, under instructions from the authorities at Cabool, and there received intelligence of the breaking out of a terrific insurrection at the Afghan Capital on the 2nd November. My retracing my steps on that city was, in a Military sense, impracticable, since the first inevitable sacrifice would have been of the lives of 300 sick and wounded, whom I could not have left in depôt with the treasonable Irregulars at Gundamuck, whilst my Cattle was unequal to the transport of my Camp Equipage, and my Ammunition insufficient for protracted operations. In the position which I occupied, I could not absolutely command a day's provisions or even water, and should have been hemmed in on every side by hostile tribes amounting to 30 or 40 thousand men, part of whom might have seized Jellalabad and reduced it to ashes, or, holding it, have left me no alternative but a disastrous retreat towards Peshawur. I therefore came to the resolution of anticipating any movement of this kind, and by possessing myself of this City establishing a point on which the Force at Cabool might retire if hardly pressed, and restoring a link in the chain of communication with our Provinces. Two matches brought me after a successful contest at Futtahabad to Jellalabad. My breaking up from Gundamuck was followed by the immediate defection of the Irregulars there, the destruction of the Cantonment, and a general rising of the Tribes. I found the walls of Jellalabad in a state which might have justified despair as to the possibility of defending them. The enceinte was far too extensive for my small Force, embracing a circumference of upwards of 2,300 yards. Its tracing was vicious in the extreme; it had no parapet excepting for a few hundred yards, which there was not more than 2 feet high. Earth and rubbish had accumulated to such an extent about the Ramparts, that there were roads in various directions across and over them into the country. There was a space of 400 yards together on which none of the Garrison could shew themselves, excepting at one spot: the population within was disaffected, and the whole enceinte was surrounded by ruined forts, walls, mosques, tombs, and gardens, from which a fire could be opened upon the defenders at 20 or 30 yards.

The Garrison took full possession of the Town in such a state on the morning of the 15th of November, and in the course of the day, the place and detached hills by which on one side it is commanded, were surrounded and surmounted by a force of not fewer than 500 Insurgents. A general attack on the 14th of November, ridded us of these enemies, and a similar array brought against us a fortnight afterwards, was dispated by a second sally, on the first of December. But we had seized the town having in our possession not quite 2 day's provisions and corn for our men and horses, and beheld the arduous task before us of striving to render the works defensible, and collecting supplies for our Magazine from the midst of a fanatical and infuriated people with very narrow means in the way of treasure to purchase them. I appointed Captain Broadfoot, Shah Soojah's Sappers, Garrison Engineer, and Captain Abbott, of the Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance. Captain Metiregor, Political Agent, gave me the aid of his local experience, and through his influence and measures our Dak communication with India was restored, and a great quantity of grain collected, whilst the unremitting and almost incredible labours of the troops aided by the zeal and science of Captain Broadfoot put the town in an efficient state of defence. Captain Abbott made the Artillery disposition in the ablest manner, and used every exertion to add to, and encourage our resources, in the way of gun and musquet ammunition, in both of which we were deficient for the purposes of a siege. Lead and powder were procured in and about Jellalabad, and a quantity of cartridges discovered in an old magazine, and thus the troops completed to 200 rounds per man. It is to be remarked that I might in the second week of November have marched upon Pesh Bolak, relieved from investment the Corps of Jazalchees under Captain Ferris, and with it operated a doubtful retreat upon Peshawur. But I felt it to be my duty to give support to the last moment to our Troops, struggling against their numerous enemies at Cabool, and maintain for them a point on which to retreat and rally if they met with reverse.

On the 9th of January, I was summoned by the leaders of the Afghan Rebellion to give up the place in fulfilment of a convention entered into by the Political and Military Authorities at Cabool, but as I was fully assured of the bad faith of our enemies. I refused to do this, and on the 13th received the melancholy intelligence of the disastrous retreat of our Troops from the Capital, and their annihilation in the Ghilzie defiles by the rigours of the climate and the basest treachery on the part of those in whose promises they had confided. Almost at the same time it became known to us that the Brigade of four regiments marched to my succour from Hindoostan had been beaten in detail and forced to fall back upon Peshawur: my position was most critical, and I might, whilst our enemies were engaged in plundering the Force from Cabool, have attempted, and perhaps effected, though with heavy loss, a retreat across Khyber, but I resolved at all hazards on not relinquishing my grasp on the Chief Town of the Valley of Ningrahar, and the key of Eastern Afghanistan so long as I had reason to consider that our Government desired to retain it The discouragements of my Garrison at this moment were very great, their duties most severe, their labours unceasing, and the most insidious endeavours made by the enemy to seduce the native portion of them from their allegiance. But their fidelity was unshaken, and their serenity amidst labours and privations unclouded. With reference, however, to the state of fanatical excitement and national antipathy which prevailed around us, I had been compelled as a measure of prudence to get rid, first of the Corps of Khyber Rangers, and next of the detachment of Jazalchees, and a few of the Afghan Sappers and a body of Hindoostanee Gunners, who had formerly been in the employment of Dost Mahomed Khan. Works had in the mean time been completed of which the annexed reports and plans of Captain Broadfoot contain ample details. Generally, I may state, they consisted in the destruction of an immense quantity of cover for the enemy, extending to the demolition of forts and old walls, filling up ravines and destroying gardens and cutting down groves, raising the parapets to 6 or 7 feet high, repairing and widening the ramparts, extending the bastions, retrenching three of the gates, covering the fourth with an outwork, and excavating a ditch ten feet in depth and 12 feet in width round the whole of the walls; the place was thus secure against the attack of any Asiatic enemy, not provided with siege artillery.

But it pleased Providence on the 19th February, to remove in a instant this ground of confidence. A tremendous earthquake shook down all our parapets built up with so much labour, injured several of our bastions east to the ground all or guard houses, demolished a third of the town, made a considerable breach in the rampart of a curtain in the Peshawar face, and reduced the Cabool gate to a shapeless mass of ruins. It savours of romance but is a sober fact, that the city was thrown into alarm, within the space of little more than one month, by the repetition of full one hundred shocks of this terrific phenomenon of nature.

The Troops turned with indefatigable industry to the reparation of their walls, but at the moment of the great convulsion, Sirdhar Mahomed Akbar Khan, Burukzye, the assassin of the late Envoy and treacherous destroyer of the Cabool force, having collected a body of Troops, flushed with a success consummated by the vilest means, had advanced to Murkhail within 7 miles of our gates. He attacked our foraging parties with a large body of Horse on the 21st and 22nd of February, and soon after establishing his Head Quarters to the westward 2 miles from the place, and a secondary camp to the eastward about one milet distant, invested the town and established a rigorous blockade. From that time up to the 7th of April, the reduced Garrison was engaged in a succession of skirmishes with the enemy, who, greatly superior in horse, perpetually insulted our walls by attacks and alerts, and compelled us daily to fight at disadvantage for forage for our cattle. The most remarkable of these affairs, were those of the Cavalry under Lieutenant Mayne commanding detachment Shah Soojah's 2nd Cavalry, and Jemadar Deena Singh, 5th Light Cavalry already reported; a sally under Colonel Dennie, C. B., to defeat a suspected attempt of the enemy to drive a mine, on the 11th of March; the repulse of an assaul upon the transverse walls to the northward of the place, on the 24th of the same month, by detachments under Capt. Broadfoot, (who was severely wounded,) and Captain Fenwick. H. M's 13th Light Infantry, the capture of bullocks and sheep by Lieutenant Mayne on the 30th and 31st of January, and the seizure of large flocks of the latter, in the face of Mahomed Akbar's army, by a force of Infantry under Captain Pattison, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and of Cavalry under Captain Oldfield, on the 1st instant. These successes were crowned by Providence by the issue of the brilliant and decisive attack on the camp of the Sirdhar, on the 7th instant.

I have to notice as a measure of defence, my having enrolled as a Provisional Battalion a large body of our camp followers, and armed them with pikes and other weapons. On all ocasions of assault and sally these men were available to make a show upon our curtains, and I have pledged myself to them to recommend to Government, that they should enjoy all the pecuniary advantages of Native Soldiers beyond the Indus, I at the same time held forth to the troops of Shah Soojah's Force, the expectation that they would be put, during the especial service, on the same footing with their comrades of the Bengal Army.

From the time that the Brigade threw itself into Jellalabad; the Native troops have been on half, and the followers on quarter rations, and for many weeks they have been able to obtain little or nothing in the Bazars to eke out this scanty provision. I will not mention as a privation the European Troops from the same period having been without their allowance of spirits, because I verily believe this circumstance and their constant employment have contributed to keep them in the highest health and the most remarkable state of discipline. Crime has been almost unknown amongst them, but they have felt severely, although they never murmured, the diminiution of their quantity of animal food and the total want of ghee, flour, tea, coffee, and sugar; these may seem small matters to those who read of them at a distance, but they are serious reductions in the scale of comfort of the hard working and fighting soldier in Asia. The Troops have also been greatly in arrears of pay, besides their severe duties, in heat an cold, wind and rain, on the guards of the gates and bastions. The Troops, Officers and Men, British and Hindoostanee, of every arm, remained fully accoutred on their alarm posts every night from the 1st March to the 7th of April. The losses of Officers and men in carriage cattle, camp equipage and baggage between Cabool and Jellalabad, were heavy, and their expenditure, during the siege and blockade, in obtaining articles of mere subsistence and necessity, has been exorbitant.

I feel assured that Major General Pollock will consider it a most pleasing duty, to bring the series of labours, privations and conflicts, imperfectly sketched in the foregoing details, to the notice of the head of the Supreme Government in India, and through his Lodship to that of the Court of Directors and of our Sovereign, as a claim for public acknowledgment and substantial remibursement and reward.

The report of Captain Broadfoot in his capacity of Garrison Engineer will meet with attentive perusal: I have already stated how much I have been indebted to his scientific attainments, as well as his distinguished activity and resolution during the siege. His fertility in resource obviated great difficulties, in procuring iron, timber and charcoal, and to the foresight of his arrangements we owe our having had a very ample supply of tools. The Corps under his command performed, from Bootkhak, the duties equally of good sappers and bold light Infantry soldiers, and the Affghan Huzaree and Eusitzye portion of it have been singularly faithful in time of general defection. The two Infantry Regiments under the lamented Colonel Dennie and Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, have vied with each other in the steady performance of the duties of that Arm; and it would be impossible for me to discriminate in favour of either, in awarding praise to the squadron 5th Light Cavalry under Captain Oldfield, and the Resallah 2d Shah Soojah's Cavalry under Lieutenant Mayne: Lieutenant Plowden of the former has been distinguished on several occasions. The artillery practice of No. 6. Light Field Battery has ever been excellent, and has been equalled by that of the Mountain Train. Captains Abbott and Backhouse, and Lieutenant Dawes have proved themselves excellent Officers of Ordnance. I have more than once brought it to notice that Captain MacGregor, Political Agent, has cheerfully rendered very able assistance in serving the guns in every crisis of pressing danger. Of his labours in his own department, I ought not perhaps to attempt to constitute myself a judge; but I know that they have been unremitting, and their result in obtaining for my Force supplies and information, and keeping up our communication with India and with Cabool, and securing for us Afghan co-operation, I may be allowed to appreciate and am bound to point out to Government.

The medical duties of the Garrison have been ably fulfilled by Surgeon Forsyth, Superintending Surgeon Shah Soojah's Force, and Assistant Surgeons Robertson and Barnes. H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry. Hare 35th Regiment, and Brown, late in charge of the Irregulars.

Captain Mainwaring, Commissariat Officer to the Force, has been indefatigable in his efforts to keep the Garrison well supplied, and his arrangements in very difficult times have merited my highest praise. Capt. Moorhouse, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, has satisfactorily discharged his duties as Brigade Quarter Master; he was severely wounded on the 7th instant.

It is gratifying to me to forward the opinion of my second in Command. Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, C. B., placed on record without solicitation, of the merits of the 13th Light Infantry, of which Corps I am proud of being member: I fully concur in the sentiments which he expresses, and hope the distinctions which he recommends for the Officers of his own Corps will be accorded. The cheerful and persevering manner in which the Native soldier laboured with the shovel, mattock and hand-barrow were as surprising, as their steadiness and courage in the field were conspicuous.

I have to acknowledge the zealous manner in which Brevet Major Frazer, Light Cavalry, Brevet Captain Gerrard of the Corps of Jazalchees, Captain Burn and Lieutenant Hillersden of the Khyber Rangers, and Lieutenant Dawson, of the Janbazes, when their services could no longer be available with their Corps, volunteered to do duty with any regiment in which they could be useful.

I must finally express my gratitude to Providence for having placed so gallant and devoted a Force under my command; in every way it has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I beg leave in the strongest manner to solicit the interposition of Major General Pollock C. B., who has nobly laboured and fought to relieve it from its critical position in the midst of a hostile empire, in now committing it to the protection and favour of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, and through him of the Court of Directors and of our Sovereign.

I ask permission specially to recommend the following Officers for honorary distinction or Brevet Rank or both, viz.; Lieut. Colonel Monteath. C. B., commanding 35th Regt. Native Infantry, now second in command: Brevet Major Frazer, Light Cavalry, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp on the 7th instant; Captain Abbott, Commandant of Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance; Captain Backhouse, commanding the Mountain Train and Senior Officer of the Shah's Troops with my Force; Captain Broadfoot, commanding Sappers and Garrison Engineer; Captain Oldfield, 5th Light Cavalry, Senior Officer of that arm; Captain Seaton, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, particularly recommended for his conduct on the 7th instant by Lieut. Colonel Monteath, Captain Younghusband of the same regiment, who was distinguished with the advanced guard in the Khoord Cabool Pass and there severely wounded, Captain Burn, late Commandant of the Khybur Rangers and doing duty with the 35th Regiment N. I.; Captain Wilkinson, on whom the command of the 13th Light Infantry devolved in the field on the fall of Colonel Dennie, C. B., Captain Fenwick, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, whose highly deserving conduct in the Pass of Jugdulluck was noticed then in my dispatch; Captain Havelock, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, Persian Interpreter to Major Generals Elphinstone and Pollock and attached to me as Staff, and who commanded the right column in the final attack on Mahomed Akbar's Camp; and Captain Hamlet Wade, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, my Brigade Major, whose exertions in the action of the 7th, I have elsewhere highly commended. Both these latter Officers rendered most valuable services throughout the investment and siege. The Officers of all ranks and Soldiers of all arms, European and Native, I have likewise to represent as generally and individually deserving of reward and encouragement, and I hope that the Government will sanction my calling upon Commandants of corps and detachments to send in Rolls of such Native Officers as they may deem worthy of the Insignia of the Order of "Merit and of British India."

I have the houor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. SALE, *Major General*
Comdg. Jellalabad.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) R. C. SHAKESPEAR, *Mily. Secy.*

Rank and Names of Officers killed and wounded.

CORPS.	OFFICERS' NAMES.	WOUNDED.
Artillery	Captain Abbott,.....	Slightly..... .....
Sappers and Miners..	Captain Broadfoot..... ..	Severely..... .....
H. M. 13th L. I..... ..	Lieut. and Adjt. Wood ...	Slightly,.. .....
"	Ensign Oakes,.....	Slightly,.... .....

Examined.

(Signed) R. SALE, Major General,
Commanding the Force.

(Signed) HAMLET WADE, Capt,
Major of Brigade,
(True Copy.)
(Signed) R. C. SHAKESPEAR. Mily. Secy.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Major General Sir R.H. Sale, K. C. B., from 22d February 1842 to April 6th 1842.

Jellalabad, 19th April 1842.

	Killed.				Wounded.				Missing.				Horses.	Yabous.	Mules.	Remarks.
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Corporals and Naiks.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Corporals and Naiks.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Corporals and Naiks.				
No. 6. Lt. Field Batt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Detchd. 5th Lt. Cav.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
H. M's. 13th Lt. I..	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0				
35th Rt. N. I.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Mountain Train....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Detachd. 2d Cav. S.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sappers and Miners..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Detachd. 6th Lt. I....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0				
Killed.	0	4	1	0	0	14	5	0	0	1	0	0				
Wounded.	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Missing.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Killed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wounded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Missing.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Killed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wounded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Missing.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Killed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wounded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Missing.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Killed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wounded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Missing.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Killed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Wounded.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Missing.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
																1 syce killed, 2 syces wounded, 1 Grasscutter killed.

Examined.
(Signed) H. WADE Captain
Major of Brigade.

(True Copy)
(Signed) R. C. SHAKESPEAR, Military Secretary.

(Signed) R. SALE, Major General, Commanding the Force.

RETURN of Camp Followers, enlisted on the 15th January 1842, by order of Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B., as a Provisional Garrison.

Jellalabad, April 1st 1842.

	Mustered Followers		Not Mustered Followers.			Killed during the Siege.	Wounded during the Siege.
	Armed.	Unarmed.	Armed.	Unarmed.	Total.		
No. 6. Light Field Battery..	36	..	61	.	97	2	..
Squadron 5th Light Cavalry,	7	69	6	19	101	..	..
Ressallah Anderson's Horse..	4	11	..	57	72	..	..
H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry..	124	238	100	..	462	..	..
35th Regt, Native Infantry..	77	46	55	110	238	..	..
Sappers and Miners.....	69	19	40	61	189	..	..
Commissariat	103	..	..	..	103	7	6
Total.....	420	383	262	247	1312	9	6
	803		509		1312	9	6

REMARKS.

These followers that were unarmed were told off to the ramparts, for the purpose of throwing large stones, a great quantity of which were collected, the whole of the Camp rendered much assistance, in the conveyance of building material, and working with furwahs and spades.

(Signed) R. SALE, Major Genl.
Examined. Commdg. Garrison Jellalabad.
(Signed) HAMLET WADE, Major of Brigade.
(True Copy.)
(Signed) R. C SHAKESPEAR, Mily. Secy.

From Lieut. Col. J. MONTEATH,
Commanding 35th Regiment.
To Major General Sir R. SALE, K. C. B.
Commanding in Garrison Jellalabad.

Dated Jellalabad, 16th April, 1842.

SIR,—The exertions of the Garrison of Jellalabad, beyond ordinary routine, having ceased since the decisive victory obtained over the enemy on the 7th instant, and now finally terminated by the arrival of the British Army under Major General Pollock, C. B., I trust I may not be considered as going beyond the limits of my proper duty in addressing you, to state as follows:

As doing but due justice on this occasion to Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry might be looked upon as a highly colored record of the merits of your own Regiment, and seeing that no such partial bias can possibly be supposed to guide my feelings in the estimate I have formed of their deserts. I have pleasure in sincerely declaring, that their conduct, throughout the painful and perilous position in which they have so long been placed, has been such as fully to deserve the applause and admiration of their country, and the confidence and best consideration of our well beloved Sovereign.

On our throwing ourselves on the 12th of November last, into the old and ruined town of Jellalabad, without money, without food, and almost without protection, with a nation of highly excited and barbarous enemies in arms against us, our situation seemed as hopeless a one as British Troops were ever called upon to confront; notwithstanding which the enemy was twice within twenty days attacked, and on both occasions defeated with signal success.

You yourself will doubtless detail the works performed by the Regiment, let it then be only my province who have witnessed their exertions almost hourly during a period of five months, to record, that their devoted perseverance and cheerfulness amidst all the gloom that surrounded them, after the destruction of their comrades of the Cabool Force, could not have been surpassed by any troops in the world; and that after months of extreme toil, when an earthquake, such as man is not often in the habit of experiencing, in a moment left scarcely a vestige of their labour standing, their flying as they did with redoubled zeal to the work and completing it in ten days, (so that on the arrival of the enemy before Jellalabad, they declared that the calamity which had befallen the valley arose from nothing but English witchcraft; it being the only place that had escaped uninjured:) was what none but British Soldiers could have performed, and what no price could have purchased, for it was the labour of the heart, work of all others most deserving of distinction and reward.

In regard to the Native Troops of all arms, I shall refrain from saying much for a reason which has in a measure induced me to address this letter to you, but as you have yourself been a daily witness for their conduct under every description of circumstance, you have it fully within your own power to say all, of which the Government they serve may very justly feel proud, and it may serve to shew as on example for imitation, what noble enthusiasm and zeal may be lighted up in their breasts by the high bearing and considerate conduct of determined British Officers.

I shall conclude by observing that we can now, Sir, proudly march forth from this Garrison with the enemy's standards in our hands, and their captured cannon to fire a salute, on delivering over the care of the honor of the British name, which we have had within our keeping for the last 5 months, pure and unspotted, and without a single circumstance existing to cast a breath upon its lustre.

The conduct of the Officers of the 35th Regiment generally, as well as of those doing duty with it throughout the siege, I am proud to say, has been such as well as to deserve any reward or distinction that can be conferred upon them.

Of those holding the rank of Captain and above it, which enables Her Majesty to advance them a step, I could strongly recommend Capain Seaton, 35th Regiment; Captain Younghusband, 35th Regiment, (severely wounded; Brevet Major Fraser, late 2nd Light Cavalry, and Captain Burn, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, both doing duty with the 35th Regiment.

On the Native Officers of the 35th Regiment, I could also strongly recommend; that six should, as a compliment to the Regiment for its gallant and meritorious conduct, receive the Order of "*Merit*" and of "*British India*;"—viz.

Subhib Ram, Subadar,
Manick Sing, Subadar,
Derioo Sing, Jemadar,
Rambueeus Tewarry, Jemadar,
Hoolas Ram, Subadar, and
Hurram Sing, Jemadar.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) J. MONTEATH, Lieut. Col.
Comdg. 35th Regiment.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) R. C. SHAKSPEAR, Mily. Secy.
By order of the Governor General.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

(True Copy.)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR HENRY ROPER.—A report has to some extent prevailed, (and it was we understand so stated in the *second* Edition of the *Bombay Times* Saturday last) to the effect that Chief Justice Sir Henry Roper had been summarily recalled to England. The Steamer arrived on Wednesday evening, and it is to us most extraordinary, that news of so important a nature could not find a place in the *Bombay Times* until the following Saturday at 3 P. M The *intention* of this smuggling is self-evident, we can only describe it as "stabbing in the Dark."—We had already penned some remarks upon the silence of the whole English papers upon this subject, and when we heard the report we again referred to our files of papers brought by the last Steamer, fearing that we might in the hurry have overlooked any intelligence on the subject. We however can find nothing on the subject. If as we are informed the report is given credence to by the *Bombay Times* in his second Edition, (of which we have been unable to procure a copy, and may therefore be mistaken) we take the liberty of giving it a flat contradiction, inasmuch as the head of the Government knows nothing on the subject, and our own private London Correspondent gives quite a different version. He says, that as our learned Chief Justice was not included in the New Tariff, it is just possible his *duties* may not come under the revision of Government. Mr. Patch we understand arrived by the last Steamer. Mr. Bainbridge (his partner) was the Attorney in the great Contempt Case.

The whole report is an untruth.

FIRES AMONGST THE SHIPPING.—In another column will be found an account of the fire on board the *Cornwallis*. We have not as yet heard of any subscription in this case. We are utterly at a loss for words to express our feelings of indignation at this second sacrifice of property and life within a fortnight. It is disgraceful to all concerned, from the Captain himself down to the lowest man in the Ship. It is all very well to talk of accidents, but on board ship where there is so much boasting of rules and order, these accidents have no right to occur. The first question in every man's mouth on Friday night was—is she insured? and when answered in the affirmative, the reply was—Oh! then never mind. As if an Insurance Office was *par excellence* a fair and legitimate object for universal plunder. Many things go on on board ships calculated to endanger their safety. We have seen cheroots smoked within ten yards of a bale of Cotton, ballare given, the Ships are illuminated, drunken fiddlers and merry mates smoke away heedless of their own danger and equal y careless of the property of their employers. This is all wrong, and we suspect the Insurance offices will not very quietly submit to it. It matters not whether the fires have arisen from carelessness or from accident. Report gives it that the fire commenced in the Officers Cabin, and again we are told that one of them fell asleep and that a lighted cheroot fell from his hand and caused the ignition. Another Story is that the Kulassies set fire to the Ship. True or not neither form any excuse, and we are much mistaken if the Insurance Offices pay the insurance without a legal investigation. It is due to all that such hould take place. Should a blind feeling of Charity induce any one to raise a subscription for the sufferers before the Public are in possession of the facts of the case and aware at whose door the blame is to rest, we shall oppose such a proposition with all the means in our power. It is a reward for negligence on the part of owners as to the selection of their officers, and is a gross proof of want of discipline on the part of those employed. The whole shipping is endangered and the Bombay Harbour is disgraced. The outcery is loud enough for light houses, and the Pilots occasionally are favourably noticed, but here, where the interests of the Port are really likely to suffer, we are all silent and because forsooth. the Ship is insured. The harbour is no longer a safe resort for Shipping if two splendid Ships burnt within a few days of each other, become mere matters for conversation amongst the crowd.—June 13.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE.—JUNE 1.

Our news (or rather letters) from Jellalabad are to the 19th May, when our friends were in a very disagreeable state of uncertainty as to their ultimate movements, though every one is anxious to go forward, and it is most deplorable that arrangements should still be so incomplete that the opportunity will be lost of preventing the preparation which are making to oppose us in our advance, for our latest letters mention that Futteh Jung (who appears to have come to life again) has joined with Acbar Khan the former acting as king, the latter as his vuzeer and they are determined to oppose us should we advance, which we must do; it is also said that Barricades are being built in the narrowest of the passes and if this be the case we shall no doubt have to deplore a loss of life in the advance to Cabul which might have been prevented with proper precaution; inaction is already producing discontent among the native troops and it is no wonder that a portion of them, anxious enough to proceed to the duty demanded of them, should tremole at the prospect of a *fifth* year, in a country they cannot but abhor. Every day's delay adds to the sickness of our troops, the strength of the enemy and the difficulties of an advance, and from Lord Ellenborough downwards there appears to be a degree of indecision which is much remarked upon by all classes, while this, halting at Jellalabad, ordering retreats and again an advance manifest any thing but the vigour or means boasted of in the notable proclamation. If matters are not pushed forward in a more energetic manner, we shall have our enemies in their turn advancing upon us.

The following letters contain all the actual news, but we have gathered together a few scraps which may be interesting; we fear we were doing wrong to Ackbar Khan in imputing to him the generosity we did in our last number, Captain Mackenzie is not liberated but has returned to his fellow prisoners, whilst Ackbar Khan has evinced his capidity in bargaining for his captives; it appears he has 19 privates and two women in his custody and sent in to General Pollock to demand 1200 rupees for their ransom which was immediately forwarded, but seeing the facility with which the money came forth and fancying, it is said, that one of the privates was an officer in disguise he demanded 2000 rupees additional which was properly refused and the 1200 rupees returned. It is mentioned as a rumour, that intelligence had been received in Camp that General Nott had commenced his march from Candahar towards Cabul, but it will be seen in another part of the paper that nothing was known on the subject at Quetta on the 15th instant, if this be the case the delay on our side is still more to be lamented. Every letter gives sad accounts of murders of camp followers &c. by the Affghans, and the sepoys retaliate in a very summary manner whenever they get hold of one of the wretches. Nothing it was feared, could be arranged with regard to the prisoners at present, although letters had been received from them stating they were still well treated and enjoying a beautiful climate in the neighbourhood of Tazeen.

Camp, Jellalabad 17th May 1842.

For some days the Commissariat have given up buying grain, the beneficial effects of which are already very perceptible for it has fallen greatly in price, and in a few days will, no doubt, have got down to half the cost at which the Commissariat laid in their stores. The crops are now being cut in the valley and the ryots are sowing rice, and the numerous canals enable them to flood their fields thoroughly for the purpose. A letter was received some days since from Major Outram, stating that General Nott would leave Candahar in the middle of the month, provided General England could join him before that time. We all trust this may have been the case, and that Nott will get quickly over his ground so as to enable us to leave this before the middle of next month. The crops will then be ripe on the high ground, and our chance of starvation greatly lessened? the only difficulty is the food for the camels, and they are dying daily in numbers from disentery or less complaint which attacks more or less every man and beast in Camp, and has reduced many of the natives to skeletons, though the number of actual deaths is inconsiderable; murders are daily or rather nigh ly committed; a fine young man of the 31st was cut up within ten yards of the sentry some nights ago and before assistance could be afforded, the murderers were off. These rascals come across the river during the night and rarely return empty handed; they have already taken a mare and two horses from the Camp, besides divers useful articles which could not very conveniently be spared by the owners and are not to be replaced here.

The serious disagreeables to which Officers who only brought on Pauls are exposed are now becoming apparent, the heat being insufferable in them, and the victims are now trying to prevent their being grilled by digging holes in the earth. The General has got up a single poled tent but I may ask how can any one else do so, as carriage is not, procurable at Peshawur. Akbar Khan is gone to Kabul and has taken Major Pottinger with him as well as a Kizzalbash Chief; he will no doubt get into the Bala Hissar by treachery; money, guns and ammunition will follow, however much he stands in need of these necessaries now, my only hope is, that if he does succeeded in this, he will be induced to make a stand, and that will be his last fight. Where appears no chance of our moving from our present ground, though the mere change for its own sake would be a great relief, for after a month a standing camp in such weather is scarcly bearable, and it is difficult to say what it may be a month hence. It is ridiculous to see how completely we are in the hands of our enemies; a slave and servant of Nawab Baraitch Khan stole a camel; they were taken in the act and brought in; but he the Nawab being our friend they were released. It is well known that he joined Ukbar Khan and fought against us on the day the Garrison sallied out. The troops were all out to hear the Governor-General's order read; all they have got has been fairly earned, but six months batta is a small recompense for the manual labor bestowed by them in building up the fort, it would have cost lakhs of rupees with hard labour, so high was its price. Mr. Arratoon has brought up 60 bullock loads of articles, much required and will sell them well, a rash youth was heard to say he would give 100 rupees for a dozen bottles of beer This enterprising individual is going down the river and intends to bring up the rest of his property; if the Frenchman now at Peshawar does not look sharp, the Armenian will do him by having up his second investment before the other brings up his first. Mackenzie went back for the second time three days ago. I do not expect we shall see him again in a hurry as his keeper is in Kabul in the midst of a broil."

Camp, Jellalabad, 18th May, 1842.

"At three o'clock this morning a Detachment from each regiment left camp for Peshawar, for the purpose of selecting the property (belonging to the officers of this force) now in the Forts of Peshawur and Jumrood, and escorting it to this place. The number of men for this duty, were two from each troop and company. The camels, with each regiment, and the private carriage belonging to officers, were sent with the party. Captain Burt, of the 64th Native Infantry, went in command, and a nice hot march he will have of it; no one envies him the trip, but, no doubt, it is quite agreeable *to him*, for his lady is at Peshawur. No doubt we shall remain here for twenty days longer, or until the return of the party from Peshawur, or until the despatches from home to the Governor General, and from his Lordship to General Pollock, arrive; it is pretty certain we are only waiting for the next overland, to enable Lord Ellenborough to determine upon future and decisive movements. It is currently reported, that Akbar Khan is in the Balla Hissar at Cabul; on his approaching the capital, his opponents succumbed without firing a single shot, so report goes. It is also reported, he has already collected some 50,000 followers, adherents to his standard, and that he is coming down with this immense and overwhelming force, to drive us out of this part of the world. God grant a speedy trial, it is easier talked of than done. Akbar's theory is all very well, but I fear he would not like our practice. An order has been received from Head-Quarters, to allow of the purchase of northern horses for the use of the mounted branch of

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on 08 April, 2017

the Service now with the army in Affghanistan, in consequence of which, a number of horses have been sent from Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, which were sold last evening by public auction. Mr. Arratoon, the auctioneer, sold his goods by public outcry, in a large tent, belonging to Her Majesty's 16th Foot. The sale took place yesterday in the forenoon; Beer and Porter realizing nearly 70 rupees per dozen, and every other article fetched equally high and unheard of prices. Seeing that the officers are paying so exorbitantly for the common necessaries of life, methinks Government will not only give us extra batta, but extra pay also; no one can say we don't stand in need of it when viewing the affair in a thinking and proper light, for no Subaltern can possibly live comfortably, or even economically on his pay and usual allowances. Supplies continue on the increase, and by the time we start from this, there will be sufficient in store for six months consumption. We should like the weather to m derate and become cooler by day. The officers in the Cavalry are making *Tee Khanas* small rooms in the ground, in which they remain during the day, and (like the fox) creep out at night, a tent is the sleeping apartment. There is certainly full twenty degrees difference, by the thermometer, between these poles and tents. These little *buildings* are now all the go, and most probably every part of camp will follow the example. There is a slight bit of gossip goi g on about an intended dour upon Tezeen, or the Fort in which the ladies and prisoners are ensconced, which, I fear, must end (as it begun) in imagination, for it is seventy miles from this to the Fort, and with horses half-fed and out of condition, it will not be an easy matter to perform the journey with the necessary and required rapidity which such a measure would call for. The late order by the Governor General, for all regiments to turn out and salute ane 35th Native Infantry, *is grand*, no doubt, but will it not cause jealousy in other corps who have earned for themselves a high and distinguished character and name? The force in the Fort are highly elated with the order, and, I only hope, that it may not be productive of a tendency to cause them to raise their heads too much, altho' they may well carry them high."

DELHI.—The weather is at any rate seasonable as egards the heat, but the hot winds do not blow with ratheir u-ual force. Sickness is still very great.

The 3d Light Infantry Battalion under command of Major Sibbald marched in this morning. The Recruit Levy now at this station will move immediately to Meerut.

ARRIVALS.—1st June, Major Sibbald, 3d Light Infantry,

AGRA UKBAR, JUNE 2.

The following is from Jullalabad, dated the 15th ulumo.

"Here we are in statu quo, and there is no likelihood of our moving, as orders were yesterday given for Tatties to be made as speedy as possible for the European Troops; Officers who have the opportunity are making themselves very comfortable by digging pits, about six feet deep, and then covering them over with a stone roof, I was in one yesterday and was astonished at the coolness.

We have had a great many murders lately, one European killed and dreadfully cut up in Camp, one of Tait's Suwars shot and three Grass-cutters; a party was ordered out under Prendergast the Adjutant, but on reaching the village, the rascals had bolted. One of Mayne's men was shot last night whilst going his rounds, a trap is now laid for the scoundrels who prowl about at night, but if things were managed as they ought, by disarming the cowardly assa-sins, nothing of this kind would occur.

A Steeple Chase is proposed but objections were made to the far famed "Pale Horse," who by the bye is looking fresher than ever. His owner Mayne having left this for the Kybur with a detachment to Peshawur under Captain Burt 64th, I fancy it will take place; if it does, you shall hear from me. I hear Mayne has gone to survey the Pass; the Service has lost a splendid Cavalry Officer by transferring him into the Quarter Master General's Department.

No particular news, Akbar Khan steadily battering the Bala Hissar, he is accompanied by Captains Troup and Pottinger. Report says, he has a strong body of Cavalry with him, how I should like to see the Dragoons and our Cavalry Brigade amongst them. I see numerous Troopers of the 10th Cavalry carrying Tulwars, proving they dout fancy the straight Sword like the old Sabre, which the "First," have and I fancy know how to use them.

A number of Horses were cast yesterday from the Dragoons and their horses are in very miserable condition, but still ready and able for all the work before them! Can you Mr. Editor, tell me when the 5th Cavalry is to be filled up and completed, I should fancy those who have been killed are well ascertained, and it would be but fair to fill in the Lieutenancies with the unfortunates. I see by the Army List, that the 1st Cavalry are the slowest in promotion and that Cornet Reving is of nearly fourteen years standing, besides having served in the Infantry.

Colonel Eckford is still at Daku with the 6th N. I., a wing of the 64th, and Backhouse's Mountain Train. No news of General Nott. Many Natives are coming in daily without hands or feet, poor creatures, the Company ought to provide for them. The Troops busy knocking down the Forts all round, no end to them; the one where the gallant Colonel Dennie was killed is now levelled to the dust.

On the morning of the 16th, the Cavalry Brigade was out to hear the handsome orders of our new Governor read. Sir Robert Sale was also out looking well. He as well as the Garrison of Jullalabad, must gratified at the splendid order of our new ruler, who seems to do things in proper style.

Brandy 120 Rupees a dozen, Cheerots 110 the 1,000, &c. Arratoon is making his fortune.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We learn from Kurnaul, that the Commissariat there have received orders to despatch all disposable carriage to Peshawur; and that the natives proceeding with the cattle are to be warned, that they are to proceed no further than that place, but to return immediately. The Commandant of Artillery at Kurnaul has been directed to instruct an officer in the management of the rockets, which had arrived there, by bunghy, and after a little practice, to send him on with the said rockets, to join Pollock's force. *This* is not symptomatic of an immediate withdrawal.—*Hurkaru, May* 30.

We understand, that at a meeting of Civil Servants, in the Town Hall, on the 28th of May, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. H. Moore, J. H. D'Oyly, and G. A. Bushby, with Mr. Strachey as Secretary, was selected to carry into effect the intention of those members of the Civil Service, who propose to join in presenting a testimonial to Sir Robert Sale.

With reference to the above notice, it is requested, that subscribers will send their names and the amount of their subscriptions to Messrs. Cockerell and Co., Calcutta.—*Ibid, May* 31.

JUVENILE WARFARE—A MISSIONARY ASSAULTED.—The Rev. Mr. Evans, the Superintendent of the Benevolent Institution, was seriously assaulted on Saturday last, by a mob of Portuguese lads. It appeared that the boys of the Benevolent Institution, and those of a Roman Catholic Free School, in the neighbourhood, have been carrying on a warfare together with the zeal of the *Advocate* and *Herald*, but far more effectually, since the weapons used by them are of right sort, consisting of large substantial rulers and strong solid bludgeons. On Saturday, the Catholic party stormed the Benevolent Institution, in a strong body, putting the protestant boys to flight, who all retreated into Mr. Evan's compound for refuge. The Rev. gentleman being attracted by the uproar, and seeing it necumbent on him to succour his flock, seized up an old buggy whip and ran into the street to dispense the mob of assailants. The odds, however, were against him, and being hemmed in on all sides, he received a sound thrashing—and perhaps would have been maimed or murdered by the crowd, had not the opportune approach of a friend, who had a better knowledge of fighting secular battles, put the rioters to flight, by vigorously exercising his umbrella on their heads. The Rev. Gentleman having been very weak in the flesh at the time, has sustained some severe injury from the violent blows that were showered on him.—*Ibid.*

We understand that accoun s have been received from Peshawar, of a widely-spread mutiny in the Seik army, and that that portion of it in the neighbourhood of the Khyber have helped themselves very unceremoniously to our stores, both in depôt and en route. Should the disaffection not be speedily suppressed the difficulties of General Pollock's position will be considerably increased.—*Ibid, June* 1.

We learn from Kurnaul that all the available carriage, for the use of General Pollock's force, left that station on the morning of the 21st ultimo, together with about fifty dooly-bearers, who were taken from the differe it corps. They are to proceed no further than Pesha wur. The 31-t Light Infantry are ordered to proceed from Kurnaul to Delhi immediately, but no one seems to know why. Our corespondent adds, that "the people with the Commander-in-Chief seem to imagine that Pollock is already on his return."—*Ibid.*

Th following is from on board the *Amherst*, which has just arrived from Arracan:—

"We left Kyook Phyoo on the 22d instant, and arrived here this morning. Our passengers are Mrs Corfield, Capt. Corfield, Lieut. McAndrew, 252 men of 47th N. I. and J. W Alexander Esq. The *Lord Westerns* which left Kyook Phyoo the day before us, arrived at Kedgeree also to-day. She has on board Capt. Boileau and 69 men European Artillery, Lieut Watson and 164 men 47th N. I. I do not know if you have heard of the dreadful gale they had at Akyab on the 14th instant. The Government boats *Petrel. Stalkart* and two row boats washed upon shore. *Stalkart*, a complete wreck—*Petrel*'s accommodation knocked down by the violence with which she was knocked against the bank: she has also lost her masts; one of the elephant boats was driven about and (once nearly out of the harbour,) during the whole of the gale and finally brought up near by her old position part of the Commissioners Cutchery, and part of the house of the Civil Surgeon were blown down. *Englishman, May* 31.

We regret much to announce the death of one of the most worthy men in this town. Mr. David Hare, the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, so long known and reputed for his untiring devotion to the cause of Native Education, died last night of cholera. His demise is deeply regretted by the Natives, hundreds of whom intend being present at his funeral this evening.—*Ibid, June* 2.

MADRAS.

SHIP CHANCE.—We are very sorry to learn that Cholera broke out on board the *Chance* on her passage from Bombay to this Port, by which three or four of her best hands were carried off.—*United Service Gazette, June* 3.

70TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Ninth Day's Drawing, Thursday, the 2d June 1842.
Nos. 2617 and 3449 Prizes of 2,000 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 70 and 2823 Prizes of 1 000 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 2 91 and 3995 Prizes of 400 C. Rupees each.

CEYLON.

The *India* Steamer Capt. Stavers, arrived at Galle on the 20th, having left Calcutta on the 9th and Madras on the 15th May—Her Passengers are:

For Ceylon—captain and Mrs. Douthwaite.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. shaw and 4 children, Messrs. Hosmer, Bell, McArthur, Ashburner, Storm, Greenway, Johnson, Carbery, Desylva, Jackson, and Mons. Tudor; Lieut. Col. Neville; Captains Allard, Waring, and Engledue, Mons. Bourame and L'Abbe Gourier—and 6 servants.—Herald, May 29.

It must be gratifying to the patrons of the stage to learn that a French Company lately arrived in this Island, who purpose affording a treat to the inhabitants of Colombo rarely to be met with in this remote Colony. His Excellency the Governor, has signified his intention of being present at the entertainment on Thursday next. The little Theatre of Her M. 90th Light Infantry has been kindly offered for the occasion. We sincerely trust that the exertions of these talented foreigners will meet with the kind patronage of the public of this station. From the programme, inserted elsewhere, we promise ourselves a fine treat.—Ibid.

CAPE.

Cape papers to the 15th of March reached us yesterday, but contain very little news. The *St. George*, Captain Williams, arrived at the Cape on the 9th of March, after a remarkably quick passage of forty days from the pilot, and was to have sailed the next day. Major John Hall of the 8th N. I., a passenger on the *St. George*, died the day previous to the arrival of that vessel at the Cape, and was buried with military honors, the men of H. M. 25th Regiment attending. The *Southampton, Agincourt* and *Bucephalus*, passed the Cape, the day before the *St. George* went in.—*Hurkuru, May* 30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT TABLE BAY.

March 9. Malabar, J. Rose, from Calcutta 2nd January to Cork; and Wellington, W. C. Kenrick, from Madras 25th January to London.

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.

March 4. Dartmouth, J. Hill, from London *to* Bombay; and L'Amable, S. Davaals, from Bordeaux to Bombay.
6. Kate, J. Wilson, from Greenock to Bombay.
13. Malabar, J. Rose, from Calcutta to Cork.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, MAY 6.

A general complaint of inactivity pervades all departments of Commerce, and the settlement to the Tariff is looked to as the great remedy which is to restore animation; although the uncertainty respecting the New Scale of Duties has unquestionably disorganized a variety of Trades, yet it does not, we think, so clearly appear that they will be readjusted and put in action merely by the conclusion of this measure, and even should the present glut of money continue (which forcibly proves diminution in commercial operations), as many financiers predict is likely to be the case, a general rise in the value of Raw Produce should not be too confidently relied on, for many causes which formerly did not exist, now militate against such an occurrence: still some articles that be enhanced in value, but the large sums of money latterly remitted to India may prevent any material decrease of Oriental exports to Great Britain.

COTTON.—The market continued very heavy both at Liverpool and this place, until the second week in April; Importers had been most willing sellers, and prices of common American qualities had declined nearly ½d per lb. Speculation then appeared at Liverpool, and large purchases on that account and for the Trade were daily reported for nearly three weeks, without however making further impression on the market than enabling holders to recover the depression previously submitted to—the speculative operations did not extend to this market; here the principal transactions have centred in the Public Sales on the 28th ult., at which 6000 bales Surat and 4000 Madras were brought up, and about two thirds sold; good Surat at previous rates, ordinary at ¼d. per lb. lower; and both Thevelly and Western Madras rather easier for the buyer. In consequence of the long continuance of easterly winds, which have kept out supplies, the Stock is less than at the end of March, but still much in excess of what it has usually been.

COFFEE.—Renewed efforts have been made to induce the Government to modify the Scale of Duties to be imposed on this article; the holders of such as has been imported via the cape, press for a concession on that class of coffee on the plea that it has been brought here at an extra expense, and imported in accordance with an Act of Parliament, and that therefore to subject it to the same rate of Duty as that charged on Coffee to be imported from Foreign Ports is manifestly unjust. The Government seem indisposed to amend their original scheme, still the chance that they may do something, has sufficed to keep the market in an unsettled state, the sales have been unusually limited, the clearances for Home Use have been so small, that the stocks in the Provinces must be nearly exhausted. Ceylon has fluctuated 1s. to 2s. per. cwt., and is now about par with our last quotations; Mysore and Mocha Coffee have declined 4s. to 6s. per cwt., and Foreign coffee via the Cape is fully 8s. to 6s. per cwt. cheaper.

The Public sales have contained 2199 bags Ceylon, 350 bags Mysore, 1433 packages Mocha, and at the Duty of 9d. per lb. 3654 bags Java, 3635 bags St. Domingo, 757 bags of Sumatra and Padang.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Manila has declined a little, but Sunn is steady; Jute has found ready buyers at full prices, the orders from Holland and France for Yarns have mainly contributed to the maintenance of its present high rates. By Public sales 235 bales Manila realized £24 per ton. 440 bales sunn £14 10s. to £16 7s. 6d. per ton, 16 bales of Bombay (of particular growth) £25 per ton. and 2343 bales of Jute £ 18 10s. to &19 10s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS.—Very few transactions have occurred either in silk or Cotton Goods, and their value is unaltered. Corahs are coming in freely, the Duty on wrought colonial silks is to be reduced from 30th to 5 per cent. ad valorem, and it might therefore be inferred that the demand for Corahs for Home Use will be much extended, but it is doubtful whether this effect will be produced so long as Bengal Raw silk can be bought here at the present low rates, from which our own Manufacturers are enabled to make Handkerchiefs at a less price, and of equality to the average of Bengal Corahs; a severe competition may therefore be expected between the two fabrics, and it seems not improbable that the Indian cloths will rule for some time hence, at moderate prices. Bandannoes and Choppahs, really good, are much wanted, those lately arrived are of ordinary quality.

INDIGO.—The Quarterly Sales commenced on the 12th, and closed on the 19th ult. They consisted of 5359 chests, (of which 2800 chests had been in former Sales,) and 17 lots warehouse sweepings, comprised of—

3,736	chests	Bengal, Benares, &c.
470	,,	Madras
634	,,	Kurpah
335	,,	Oude
23	,,	Bimlipatam
57	,,	Bombay
4	,,	Manilla
5,359		
17	lots	Warehouse Sweepings
5,376		

The Sales opened with more spirit than was expected, and from the commencement there was a brisk demand for qualities adapted for Russia, the proportion of which was but small, and these realized 4d. to 6d. per lb. advance on the January Sales; middling sorts sold from last Sale's prices to 3d. advance, and ordinary kinds at about par. The Madras, of which nearly the whole was of mixed qualities, ruled at about last Sale's rates. Good Kurpah went at 2d to 3d. advance; middling and ordinary at about the previous currency. 724 chests were withdrawn, and only about 500 chests bought in.

RUM.—The Government Contract for 100,000 Gallons was taken on the 7th ult, but the rate did not transpire—the Delivery of this quantity, and the long continuance of Easterly winds which have kept out vessels from the W. I have caused the Stocks to be decreased, and enabled holders to advance the price of Leewards 1-2p. 3d to 2s. 5d. per Proof Gallon. Bengal Rum has not obtained corresponding rates, the quality of the greater portion is very ordinary, and is not applicable to all the purposes of Leeward, the better kinds are worth about 2s per Gallon, the inferior 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. and the uncertificated 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per Gallon Proof.

RICE.—The arrivals of this grain have been very large and the market has been liberally supplied; the low prices appear to have attracted attention, and latterly there has been some improvement in the rates, say about 6d per cwt. The Public Sales have consisted of 31,000 bags Bengal, 10,000 bags Moongy, and 3331 bags Java. In April 29,766 bags were imported from Calcutta 400 bags from Java; 630 tons were delivered for Home Use, and 1582 tons for Export.

RAW SILK.—The market has continued in a torpid state, the better qualities support their value, but to effect Sales of the inferior, low prices have to be submitted to.

Imports, &c. of E. I. SILK at London, during the first Four Months of 1840, 1841, and 1842.

		Bengal. Bales.	China. Bales.
Landed	1840	3699	1553
	1841	2440	1462
	1842	3449	942
	1840	2515	1669
Delivered	1841	2284	1837
	1842	2386	1209
	1840	5160	2690
Stock 1st May.	1841	5709	2101
	1842	6105	1868

SALTPETRE has been in steady demand and at firm prices until the 3rd inst., when a reduction of nearly 1s. per cwt. was submitted to for a parcel of ordinary quality, subsequently the biddings were more animated and previous rates were regained. The Sales have contained 8695 bags.

SUGAR.—In consequence of adverse winds the arrivals from the West Indies have been unusually retarded, so that the Stock of that description of Sugar is unprecedentedly small, the Market has therefore been very strong and enabled the holders of Mauritius and Bengal, to realize to much advantage; middling yellow and brown Sugar must be quoted 2s. to 4s. per cwt. higher, though good and fine white are not dearer. An effort has been made to revert to the system formerly adopted by the E. I. Company, viz. to sell Bengal Sugar in Bond and for Cash payment. When the Sugar Duties were equalized, the Sugar Trade claimed that as the distinctive duties were done away, so the terms for all E. P. Sugar should be uniform, viz., that the Sugar should be sold Duty Paid, and that a credit of two months should be given, or interest allowed for pre-payment, these terms were then conceded by the Importers of Bengal Sugar, and have been acted upon up to this time. Those who advocate a return to the old mode maintain that the present system is productive of risk, and generates an unsafe class of buyers, and that were Sugar sold on the E. I. Company's conditions the Merchant could afford to take a less price, and that the monied buyers would have the legitimate advantage of their capital. The supporters of the present, which is the old W. I. system assert that the Trade in an article of such general consumption and so costly as sugar could not be conducted to its present extent if confined to the terms which attach to other articles, that it has "worked well," and that indeed any alteration be made, it should be in extending accommodation to the buyers, rather than making the terms more stringent!—notwithstanding the opposition, it seems not improbable that Sales will be effected on either conditions. The Public Sales have consisted of 35,659 bags and 99 casks Mauritius, 62,855 bags and 465 casks of Bengal, (38,000 white and 24,800 brown).

FOREIGN E. I. SUGAR is held more firmly, but the transactions have not been of much magnitude, and of the parcels offered at Auction, 10,498 bags Manila, and 9116 bags Siam, a large portion was retired

ELEPHANTS' TEETH, SHELLS, HORNS, WOODS, &c.—About 11 tons E. I. and 4 tons African Ivory realized at Public Sale very full price; 90 cases and 208 bags Bombay M. O. P. shells sold at 15s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt.; 9 cases cowries, at 55s. per cwt., 24 tons Buffalo Horns, Calcutta, at 26s. to 30s. 6d. per, cwt. Bombay 14s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt.; 3 tons Deer Horns at 30s. to 31s. per. cwt.; 162 bags and 2 tons Buffalo Horn Tips, at 37s. to 41s. per cwt; 5218 bundles Rattans at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per 100 Partridge Canes, 24,000 at ¾d. to 1¼d. each; 10,000 Black Bamboos, at ¾d. each; 2,000 inferor Whanghees, at ¾d. each; 55 tons of Redwood, at £6 10s. to £6 15s per ton; 40 tons Ebony, at 67s. 6d. to 87s. 6d per ton; and 24 tons Sapanwood, at £9 12s 6d. to £10 15s. per ton.

TIN.—The market has been dull, but without much decline in value, Banca is held for 71s. per cwt. and good straights has realized 65s. to 67s. per cwt.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A CONFIDENCE.

I slept late on the morning after my introduction to the Monks of the Screw, and probably should have continued to indulge still longer, had not O'Grady awoke me.

"Come, Jack" he cried, "this is the third time I have been here to-day. I can't have mercy on you any longer; so rub your eyes, and try if you can't wake sufficiently to listen to me. I have just received my appointment as captain in the 41st, with an order to repair immediately to Chatham to join the regiment, which is under orders for foreign service."

"And when do you go, Phil?"

"To-night at eight o'clock. A private note from a friend at the Horse Guards tells me not to lose amoment; and as I shall have to wait on the duke to thank him for his great kindness to me, I have no time to spare."

This news so stunned me that for a moment or two I couldn't reply. O'Grady perceived it, and, patting me gaily on the shoulder, said—

"Yes, Jack, I am sorry we are to separate: but, as for me, no other course was open; and as to you, with all your independence from fortune, and with all your family influence to push your promotion, the time is not very distant when you will begin to feel the life you are leading vapid and tiresome. You will long for an excitement more vigorous and more healthy in its character; and then, my boy, my dearest hope is, that we may be thrown once more together."

Had my friend been able at the moment to have looked into the secret recesses of my heart, and read there my inmost thoughts, he could not more perfectly have depicted my feelings, nor pictured the impressions, that at the very moment he spoke, were agitating my mind. The time he alluded to had indeed arrived. The hour had come, when I wished to be a soldier in more than the mere garb: but with that wish came linked another even stronger still; and this was, that, before I went on service, I should once more see Louisa Bellew, explain to her the nature and extent of my attachment to her, and obtain, if possible, some pledge on her part that, with the distinction I hoped to acquire, I should look to the possession of her love as my reward and my recompense. Young as I was, I felt ashamed at avowing to O'Grady the rapid progress of my passion. I had not courage to confess upon what slight encouragement I built my hopes, and, at the same time, was abashed at being compelled to listen tamely to his prophecy, when the very thoughts that flashed across me, would have indicated my resolve.

While I thus maintained an awkward silence, he once more resumed.

"Meanwhile, Jack, you can serve me, and I shall make no apologies for enlisting you. You've heard me speak of this great Loughrea steeple-chase: now, somehow or other, with my usual prudence, I have gone on adding wager to wager, until at last I find myself with a book of some eight hundred pounds—to lose which at a moment like this, I need not say, would almost ruin all my plans. To be free of the transaction, I this morning offered to pay half forfeit, and they refused me. Yes, Hinton, they knew every man of them the position I stood in. They saw that not only my prospects, but my honour, was engaged; that before a week I should be far away, without any power to control, without any means to observe them; they knew well that, thus circumstanced, I must lose; and if I lost, I must sell my commission, and leave the army beggared in character and in fortune."

"And now, my dear friend," said I, interrupting, "how happens it that you bet with men of this stamp? I understood you it was a friendly match, got up at a dinner party."

"Even so, Jack. The dinner was in my own rooms, the claret mine, the men my *friends*. You may smile, but so the world is pleased to call those, with whom from day to day we associate, with no other bond of union than the similarity of a pursuit which has nothing more reprehensible in it than the character of the intimacies it engenders. Yes, Hinton, these are my sporting friends, sipping my wine while they plot my wretchedness. Conviviality with them is not the happy abandonment to good fellowship and enjoyment, but the season of cold and studied calculation—the hour when, unexcited themselves, they trade upon the unguarded, and unwary feelings of others. They know how imperative is the code of honour as regards a bet, and they make a virtue to themselves in the unflinching firmness of their exaction, as a cruel judge would seek applause for the stern justice which he condemns a felon. It is usual, however, to accept half forfeit in circumstances like these of mine; the condition did not happen to be inserted, and they rejected my offe"r.

"Is this possible," said I, "and that these men called themselves your friends?"

"Yes, Jack; a betting-book is like Shylock's bond, and the holder of one, pretty much about as the worthy Israelite. But come, come; it is but boyish weakness in one like me to complain of these things: nor, indeed, would I speak of them now, but with the hope that my words may prove a warning to you, while they serve to explain the service I look for from you, and give you some insight into the character of those with whom you'll have to deal."

"Only tell me," said I, "only explain, my dear O'Grady, what I can do, and how: it is needless for me to say I'm ready."

"I thought as much: now listen to me. When I made this unlucky match, it was, as I have said, over a dinner party, when, excited by wine and carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, I made a proposition which, with a calmer head, I should never have ventured. For a second or two it was not accepted, and Mr. Burke, of whom you've heard me speak, called out from the end of the table, 'A sporting offer, by Jove! and I'll ride for you myself.' This I knew was to give me one of the first horsemen in Ireland; so, while filling my glass, I nodded to him, and accepted his Offer, I cried out, 'Two to one against any horse named at this moment.' The words were not spoken when I was taken up, at both sides of the table; and, as I leaned across to borrow a pencil from a friend, I saw that a smile was curling every lip, and that Burke himself endeavoured with his wine glass to conceal the expression of his face. I needed no stronger proof that the whole match had been a preconcerted scheme between the parties, and that I had fallen into a snare laid purposely to entrap me. It was too late, however, to retract—I booked my dets, drank my wine' congéed my friends, went to bed, and woke the next morning to feel myself a dupe. But come, Jack; at this rate, I shall never have done. The match was booked, the ground chosen, Mr. Burke to be my jockey, and, in fact, every thing arranged, when, what was my surprise, my indignation, to find that the horse I destined for the race (at that time in the possession of a friend) was bought up for five hundred, and sent off to England. This disclosed to me how completely I was entrapped. Nothing remained for me then but to purchase one which offered at the moment, and this one, I've told you already, has the pleasant reputation of being the most wicked devil and the hardest to ride in the whole west: in fact, except Burke himself, nobody would mount him on a road, and as to crossing a country with him, even *he*, they say, has no fancy for it. In any case, he made it the ground of a demand which I could not refuse—that, in the event of my winning, he was to claim a third of the stakes. At length the horse is put in training, improves every hour, and matters seem to be taking a favourable turn. In the midst of this, however, the report reaches me, as you heard yourself yesterday morning, that Burke will not ride: however I affected to discredit it at the moment, I had great difficulty to preserve the appearance of calm. This morning settles the question by this letter:

"'DEAR SIR—A friendly hint has just reached me that I am to be arrested on the morning of the Loughrea race for a trifle of a hundred and eighteen pounds and some odd shillings. If it suits your convenience to pay the money, or enter into bail for the amount, I'll be very happy to ride your horse; for, although I don't care for a double ditch, I've no fancy to take the wall of the country gaol, even on the back of as good a horse as Moddidedirroo.—Yours truly,

"'ULICK BURKE.

"'Wednesday morning, Red House.'"

"Well," said I, as, after some difficulty, I spelled through this illwritten and dirty epistle, "and what do you mean to do here?"

"If you ask me," said Phil, "what I' like to do, I tell you fairly it would be to horsewhip my friend Mr. Burke as a preliminary, pay the stakes, withdraw my horse, and cut the whole concern; but my present position is, unhappily, opposed to each of these steps. In the first place, a rencontre with Burke would do me infinite disservice at the Horse Guards, and as to the payment of eight hundred pounds, I don't think I could raise the money, without some one would advance five hundred of it for a mortgage on Corny Delany. But to be serious, Jack, and, as time passes, I must be serious, I believe the best way on this occasion is to give Burke the money (for as to the bill, that's an invention); but, as I must start to-night for England, and the affair will require some management, I must put the whole matter into your hands, with full instructions how to act."

"I am quite ready and willing," said I, "only give me the '*carte du pays*.'"

"Well, then, my boy, you'll go down to Loughrea for me, the day before the race, establish yourself as quitely as you can in the hotel, and, as the riders must be named on the day before the running, contrive to see Mr. Burke, and inform him that his demand will be complied with. Have no delicacy with him, it is a mere money question; and although, by the courtesy of the turf, he is a gentleman, yet there is no occasion to treat him with more of ceremony than is due to yourself in your negotiation. This letter contains the sum he mentions. In addition to that, I have enclosed a blank check for whatever you like to give him; only remember one thing, Hinton—*he* must ride, and *I* must win."

All the calmness with which O'Grady had hitherto spoken, deserted him at this moment; his face became scarlet, his brow was beat, and his lip quivered with passion, while, as he walked the room with hurried steps, he muttered between his teeth

"Yes, though it cost my last shilling, I'll win the race. They thought to ruin me; the scheme was deeply laid and well planned too, but they shall fail. No, Hinton," resumed he in a louder tone; "no, Hinton; believe me, poor man that I am, this is not with me a question of so many pounds: it is the wounded '*amour propré* of a man who, all through his life held out the right hand of fellowship to those very men, who now conspire to be his ruin. And such, my dear boy, such, for the most part, are the dealings of the turf. I do not mean to say that men of high honour and unblemished integrity are not foremost in the encouragement of a spot which, from its bold and manly character, is essentially an English one; but this I would assert, that probity, truth, and honour, are the gifts of but a very small number of those who make a traffic of the turf, and are, what the world calls, 'racing men;' and oh! how very hard the struggle, how nice the difficulty of him who makes these men his daily companions, to avoid the many artifices which the etiquette of the race-course permits, but which the feelings of a gentlem n would reject as unfair and unworthy! How contaminating that laxity of principle that admits of every stratagem, every trick, as legitimate, with the sole proviso that it be successful! and what a position is it that admits of no alternative save, being the dupe or the black-leg! How hard for the young fellow entering upon life with all the ardour, all the unsuspecting freshness of youth about him, to stop short at one, without passing on to ther other stage! How difficulty with offended pride and wounded self-love, to find himself the mere tool of sharpers! How very difficult to check the indignant spirit, that whispers retaliation by the very arts by which he has been cheated! Is not such a trial as this too much for any boy of twenty? and is it not to be feared, that, in the estimation he sees those held in whose blackguardism is their pre-eminence, a perverted ambition to be what is called a sharp fellow, may sap and undermine every honourable feeling of the heart, break down the barriers of rigid truth and scrupulous fi elity, teaching him to exult at what formerly he had blushed, and to recognise no folly so contemptible, as that of him who believes the word of another? Such a career as this, has many a one pursued, abandoning bit by bit every grace, every virtue, and every charm of his character, that, at the end, he should come forth a 'sporting gentleman.'" He paused for a few seconds, and then, turning towards me, added, in a voice tremulous from emotion, "And yet, my boy, to men like this I would now expose you! No, no, Jack; I'll not do it. I care not what turn the thing may take; I'll not embitter my life with this reflection." He seized the letter and crushing it in his hand, walked towards the window.

"Come, come, O'Grady," said I, "this is not fair; you first draw a strong picture of these men, and then you deem me weak enough to fall into their snares; that would hardly say much for my judgment, and good sense; besides, you have stimulated my curiosity, and I shall be sadly dispointed if I'm not to see them."

"Be it so, Jack!" said he with a sigh; "I shall give you a couple of letters to some friends of mine down there, and I know but one recompense you'll have for all the trouble and annoyance of this business—your pretty friend, Miss Bellew, is on a visit in the neighbourhood, and is certain to be at the race."

Had O'Grady looked at me while he spoke, he would have seen how deeply this intelligence affected me, while I, myself, could with difficulty restrain the increased interest I now felt, in all about the matter, questioning him on every particular, inquiring into a hundred minute points, and, in fact, displaying an ardour on the subject, that nothing short of my friend's pre-occupation could have failed in detecting the source of. My mind now fixed on one object, I could scarcely follow him in his directions as to travelling down, secrecy, &c.

I heard something about the canal boat, and some confused impression was on my mind about a cross-road and a jaunting-car; but the prospect of meeting Louisa, the hope of again being in her society, rendered me indifferent to all else; and as I thrust the letters he gave me into my coat pocket, and promised an implicit observance of all his directions, I should have been sorely puzzled had he asked me to repeat them.

"Now," continued O'Grady, at the end of about half-an-hour's rapid speaking, "I believe I've put you in possession of all the bearings of this case. You understand, I hope, the kind of men you have to deal with, and I trust Mr. Ulick Burke is thoroughly known to you by this time?"

"Oh, perfectly," said I, half mechanically.

"Well, then, my boy, I believe I had better say, good-bye; something tells me we shall meet ere long; meanwhile, Jack, you have my best wishes." He paused for a moment and turned away his head, evidently affected, then added, "You'll write to me soon, of course, and as that old fool, Corny, follows me in a week——"

"And is Corny going abroad?"

"Ay! confound him, like the old man in Sinbad, there's no getting him off one's shoulders; besides, he has a kind of superstition that he ought to close the eyes of the last of the family; and as he has frankly confessed to me this morning, he knows I am in that predicament, he esteems it a point of duty to accompany me. Poor fellow, with all his faults, I can't help feeling attached to him, and were I to leave him behind me, what would become of him? No, Jack, I am fully sensible of all the inconvenience, all the ridicule of this step, but, faith, I prefer both, to the embitterling reflection I should have, did I desert him."

"Why does he remain after you, Phil?—he'll never find his way to London."

"Oh, trust him! What! with scolding, cursing, and abusing every one he meets, he'll attract notice enough on the road never to be forgotten, or left behind; but the fact is, it is his own proposition, and Corny has asked for a few days' leave of absence, for the first time for seven-and-twenty years!"

"And what the deuce can that be for?"

"You'd never guess if you tried until to-morrow—to see his mother."

"Corny's mother!—Corny Delany's mother!"

"Just so—his mother. Ah, Hinton! you still have much to learn about us all here, and now, before we part, let me instruct you on this point; not that I pretend to have a reason for it, nor do I know that there is any, but somehow I'll venture to say, that whenever you meet with a little cross-grained, ill-conditioned, ill-thriven old fellow, with a face as if carved in the knot of a crab-tree, the odds are about fifteen to one that the little wretch has a mother alive; whether it is that the tenacity of life among such people is greater, or whether nature has any peculiar objects of her own in view in the matter, I can't say, but trust me for the fact; and now, I believe, I have run myself close to time, so once more, Jack, good-bye, and God bless you."

He hurried from the room as he spoke, but as the door was closing I saw that his lip trembled and his cheek was pale; while I leaned against the window-shutter and looked after him with a heavy and oppressed heart; for he was my first friend in the world!

GRAVITY.—I have seen the gravity of parsons in the pulpit, lawyers in court, judges on the bench, quakers at conventicle, demagogues at a meeting of the rabble, the Chancellor in the Lords, the Speaker in the Commons, soldiers at drill, doctors near a patient, clients at a lawsuit, auctioneers puffing a worthless daub, antiquaries over a brass farthing, and Thomas Frog Dibbin over a Wynkin de Worde; old gentlemen at funerals, and young gentlemen at tailors' bills; bailiffs at an execution, and the hangman at the gallows; I have seen the gravity of an author when his play was damned, and of a coxcomb taking his twelve paces; of an attorney drawing out his bill of costs, and of an alderman adjusting his napkin at a city feast; I have seen Mr. Rogers, and Belzoni's mummy; but the gravity of all taken together does not equal the gravity of a cow chewing the cud.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee